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The Hongkong Telegraph

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P. 8

Dine At the

For Reservations

INDO-CHINA BORDER CRISIS LANGSON IN DANGER

Paris, Oct. 18. Vietnamese guerrillas, after occupying the French frontier fortress of Dong Dang, were reported to be massing today for an attack on Langson, the chief remaining French post guarding the China road.

The French evacuation of the 75-year-old stone fortress of Dong Dang, the fifth bastion to be abandoned within a month, has left the way open for a direct attack on Langson, 10 miles away.

Langson's civilian residents have already been evacuated and the French were not expected to hold it.

M. Leon Phillon, the French High Commissioner in Indo-China, today informed the French Council of Ministers of the latest situation in the Northern State of Tonkin. M. Albert Cazier, the Minister of Information, said in Paris.

The French High Command was proceeding with a methodical withdrawal of its isolated forces on the Northern border with China with the aim of regrouping them and occupying positions protected against encirclement, he added.

PROPOSAL REJECTED

Informed Paris circles said that the 80,000 members of the French Union forces in the area were now expected to dig in about 60 miles south of the mountainous frontier region, defending a line at one point only about 20 miles north of Hanoi, the capital itself.

The French National Assembly's Defence Committee today rejected a Communist proposal that the Government should open talks with Dr. Ho Chi Minh, the leader of the Russian-recognized Vietnamese insurgent Government.

France's leading military strategist, General Alphonse Juin, and M. Jean Leloutre, the Minister for Associated States, who flew into Saigon yesterday, continued their talks into the early morning here today on the worsening border situation.

REDS DEFEND PYONGYANG

Heading For Capital

UN Troops Run Into Stiff Resistance

With Eighth Army Headquarters, Oct. 19 (7 a.m.)

United Nations spearheads ran into the first heavy resistance in three days eight to 10 miles south and east of Pyongyang on Wednesday and were reported to have stalled at sundown in a race for the Red capital.

An Eighth Army report issued at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday said the First Cavalry division hit the Communist defence line guarded by heavy machinegun, mortar and anti-tank gun fire and mines around Chungghwa on the main north-south highway into Pyongyang.

The report said that the foot-slogging First ROK Division encountered "heavy resistance" on a line eight to 10 miles east of the city.

There was no official confirmation of the Pusan radio claim that the ROK troops had entered Pyongyang. However, it was recalled here that Pusan radio announced the liberation of Seoul more than a week before it occurred.

The United Nations also received important gains. An Eighth Army report said the British Commonwealth Brigade reached Taegon, some 15 miles southwest of Pyongyang, against "negligible resistance."

The Eighth ROK Division broke through the resistance which had been stalling its advance on Pyongyang down the main east-west highway 42 miles east of the capital.

A spokesman said the retreating Communist troops from the battlefields east of Pyongyang are moving directly north rather than falling back on the capital.—United Press.

CONFUSED FIGHTING

Tokyo, Oct. 18. Confused fighting raged in and around the sprawling Communist capital of Pyongyang tonight, with out-numbered North Koreans battling furiously in some places and giving way in others, according to front-line reports.

A Pusan radio report said that South Korean vanguards had crossed the Taedong River north of Pyongyang, capturing the capital's airfield, and then turned to enter the main city area.

Eighty percent of Pyongyang lies on the north-west bank of the river.

British and United States troops, advancing swiftly from the south against stiffening opposition, were also expected in the city tonight.

The American Seventh Cavalry Regiment, vanguard of the southern advance, were last reported 10 miles short of the capital. They had taken the lead from the first moving British Commonwealth brigade.

The Communists are using tanks and guns to defend part of Pyongyang's outer perimeter against an overwhelming United Nations onslaught.

Powerful American and South Korean reinforcements came up soon after nightfall to support spearheads attacking the Communist defences. More were streaming up all the main roads to the capital. Between 75,000 and 100,000 Allied troops are now moving against the Northerners' last important centre.

MANY PRISONERS

Many retreating Northern troops have been cut off by the speed of the United Nations advance from taking part in the city's defence.

Over 5,000 were reported captured in the past 24 hours—a total of 70,000 since the fighting began—and others were being swept in "in droves".

Pyeongyang Radio, which had earlier called on the people of the city to "fight to the last drop of blood" and to "stand up to fight the defensive battle" went off the air suddenly this afternoon.

Pilots supporting General MacArthur's ground forces reported a heavy two-way movement of lorries and carts on all roads north out of the capital.

They also said that Australian, riding tanks and lorries up the highways from the south, were receiving a "big fat welcome" from villagers on the way. Hundreds of Koreans handed them bouquets and apples and waved South Korean flags as they passed.

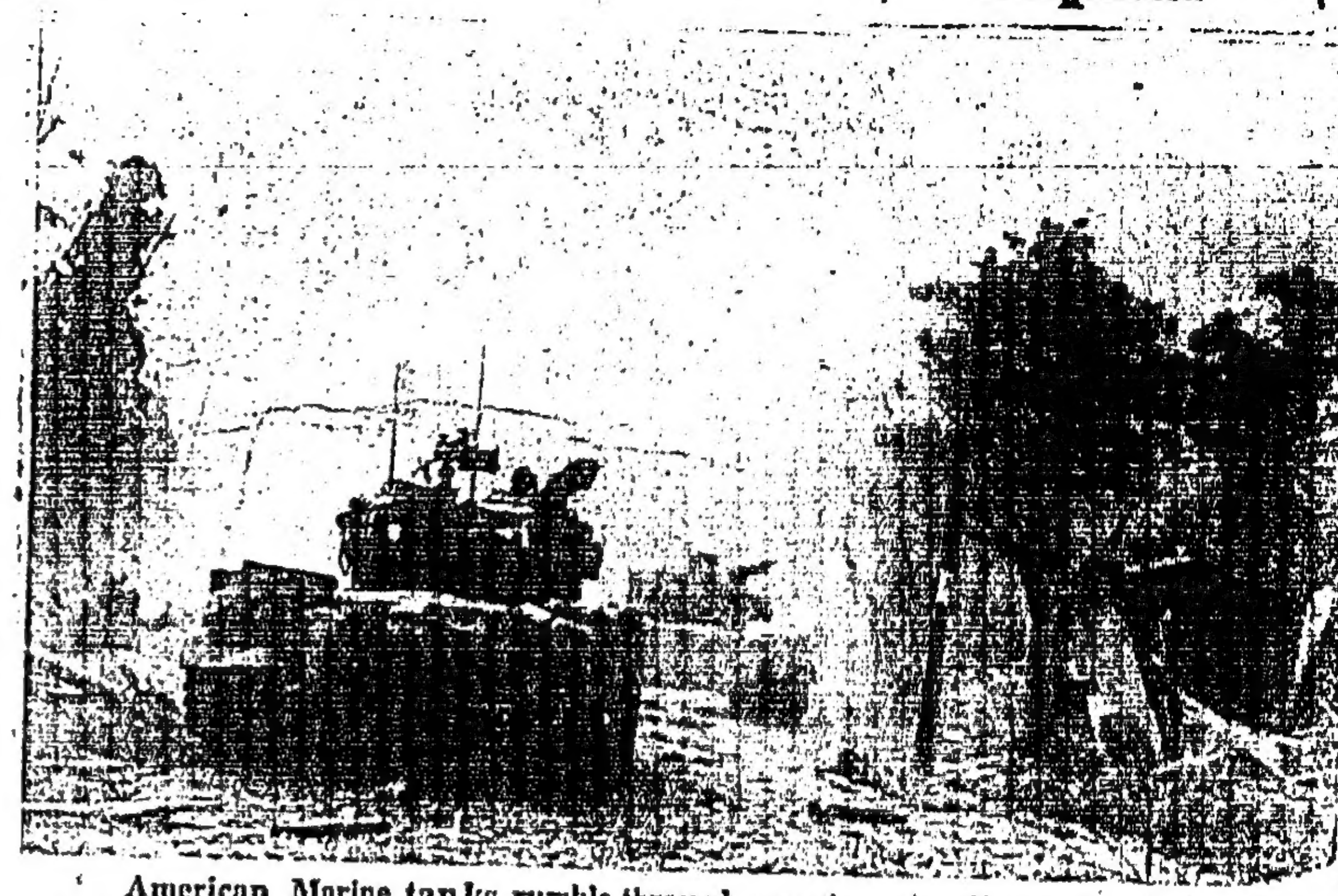
One pilot who flew over the front saw rows of abandoned trenches every half mile across the main road between Chungghwa and Pyongyang.

Superfortresses were out again today dropping hundreds of thousands of surrender leaflets on Pyongyang and other Northern cities.

DETERMINED FIGHTERS

One American intelligence officer said that the Communist hard core of the Northern Army was determined to fight to the end, as indicated by 17 cases of men blowing themselves to pieces with grenades rather than fall into captivity.

Other officers suggested that the Koreans were leaving comparatively unseasoned forces—estimated at between 25,000 and 30,000—to defend Pyongyang and were moving their more seasoned men into the northern beach.—United Press.



American Marine tanks rumble through war-torn territory in the present pill-driver attack in North Korea. Destination is Pyongyang, the North Koreans' capital.—London Express Service.

Pleads Guilty To Conspiracy

New York, Oct. 18. David Greenglass, 28-year-old former Army sergeant, pleaded guilty today in the Federal Court to a charge of conspiracy in time of war to convey secret Government defence information to Russia.

The defendant had worked on the atom bomb project at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Greenglass was originally indicted in New Mexico and was named in a superseding indictment here last week with four others, including Anatolia Yakovlev, a former Russian Vice-Consul in New York.

Because of his plea, it was expected that Greenglass would turn Government witness and thereby escape the death penalty.—Reuter.

Ex-Ambassador Blamed For Leakage Of War-Time Secrets

MR BEVIN'S DISCLOSURES

London, Oct. 18. The Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, today blamed Britain's wartime Ambassador to Turkey, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugesson, for letting some of the biggest secrets of World War II fall into the hands of the Germans.

He confirmed in Parliament the most extraordinary spy story of the war—the photographing of top-secret documents by the Ambassador's valet, who sold the films to the Germans.

Among the secrets were references to "Operation Overlord"—the Allied invasion of North-West Europe.

Until today doubt had been thrown on the story, which was told last month in a book named "Operation Cicero" by Ludwig Moyzisch, a Viennese who worked in the German Embassy in Ankara.

A Conservative Member, Mr William Shepherd, asked Mr Bevin today if an inquiry had taken place into the incident and what instructions had been issued to prevent such a thing happening again.

Mr Bevin replied that the Ambassador's valet succeeded in photographing highly secret documents and selling the films to the Germans. He added: "He would not have been able to do this if the Ambassador had conformed to regulations governing secret documents."

"New instructions have been issued to all concerned and other measures taken to prevent such a recurrence."

(Britain's Ambassador in Ankara at the time was Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugesson, now retired.)

Mr Shepherd then asked: "If it is the case the Overlord plans were not stolen, why did not the Foreign Office issue a denial?"

Mr Bevin answered: "The actual documents were not stolen, but I admitted that photographs were taken, which is just the same thing."

NOT STOLEN

Details of the Teheran Conference and of aid to Russia were passed to the Germans, he wrote.—Reuter.

EXPLOSION KILLS TWO SOLDIERS

Como, Italy, Oct. 18. Two Italian soldiers were killed and 10 wounded by the explosion of a mortar bomb in the Como area yesterday. They were clearing unexploded ammunition after a fortnight's manoeuvres.—Reuter.

Plane Crash Inquiry

London, Oct. 18. The Minister for Civil Aviation, Lord Pakenham, announced today that there would be a public inquiry into the crash of a Dakota airliner in North-West London yesterday, in which 28 people died.

An inquiry was opened today.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Mr Truman Makes It Clear

THE real meaning of the Wake Island conference between President Truman and General MacArthur is made more apparent by the President's broadcast to the United States. The issues of world peace or war are at stake and it was within such a framework that Mr Truman conducted his talks with MacArthur, Korea, and the rest of Asia, pose this problem of world peace or war—bring the issue into sharper focus and make the whole question more and more urgent. Therefore, whatever the details of the Truman-MacArthur conference may have been, the basic consideration was global in perspective.

President Truman's challenging appeal to Soviet Russia became a natural corollary, pin-pointing the conviction that wherever else in the Far East or in Europe conflict broke out, its origins would be traceable to the machinations of the Kremlin. Mr Truman has never addressed himself so directly and firmly to Soviet Russia as in this broadcast. His words were weighty and his sentiments wholly reflective of the minds of the people who comprise the Western democracies. The strength of President Truman's speech rests in the fact that he made no attempt to be oratorical, even less rhetorical. He spoke for the common man in the language of the common man. Of Soviet Russia, Mr Truman asked four things: that Russia live up to the principles of the United Nations Charter; that she join the rest of the United Nations in calling on the North Koreans to surrender immediately; that she lift the Iron Curtain and permit the free exchange of information and ideas with the Western world; that she join the efforts of the United Nations to establish a workable system of collective security. And President Truman's conception of collective security is that it permits the elimination of the atomic bomb and the drastic reduction and regulation of all other arms and armed forces. Nothing in

these four requirements can be construed as inimical or Machiavellian, but they contrast very sharply with Mr Vyshinsky's appeal—that the United States should cease its "tough" policy so that she and Russia and the rest of the wartime allies can once again "get together" and reach agreements to mutual benefit. If, in the mind of Mr Stalin and his Kremlin colleagues, the United States' policy on international affairs has become tough, it is because America has rejected the idea of appeasing a nation which has committed itself deliberately to a mailed fist and obstructionist policy. Moreover, Russia has carried that policy to a point where, using Korea as the guinea-pig, she has experimented with challenging the authority of the United Nations. The result to Russia has been disastrous; to the United Nations, vindication. This is no time for Russia to make demands for a "new policy" on the part of the democracies, but the moment has arrived for a demand that Russia change her attitude and actions in the field of international relations. This is the feeling of all the nations who genuinely desire world peace, and President Truman, in his broadcast, was merely expressing this conviction on their behalf. Moreover, in associating his talks with MacArthur with the message he delivered to the Kremlin, Mr Truman was emphasizing that the United Nations did not intend, in the future, for any nation to impose its expansionist designs on small countries. Korea is the warning to Russia, or to any other nation which may harbour similar plans for the promotion of colonial imperialism. The alternative to Russia are obvious: either she associates herself unreservedly with the principles and aims of the United Nations, or she makes herself an outcast—a self-confessed opponent to world peace. This is the meaning of President Truman's broadcast.

VICIOUS HURRICANE

Hundreds of Families Made Homeless

Miami, October 18. A small vicious hurricane ripped northward through Florida's orange and grapefruit country today after it killed one person, injured scores of others and blasted a \$5,000,000 damage on Miami Gold Coast.

Hundreds of homes were severely damaged or destroyed, hundreds of families were homeless and thousands were left without electricity.

The storm, whose winds reached 125 miles an hour over Miami shortly after midnight, still was packing 75 miles an hour or higher winds at midday as it moved up the middle of the Florida peninsula, striking glancing but damaging blows at the Indian River and Ridge Citrus districts.

The winds left nearly 600 families homeless in Miami Beach and Hollywood, Florida.

The Red Cross reported that 123 homes were severely damaged or destroyed in South Broward County where Hollywood is located and where one person was killed and 25 were injured by a hurricane-spawned tornado.

The hurricane and its accompanying squalls dumped up to six inches of rain on 13,000 acres of winter vegetables in the rich Lake Okechobee area.

The Red Cross reported that in Miami alone eight houses were destroyed, 474 badly damaged, 4,580 damaged, 7,700 received superficial damage. The survey was not completed at Miami Beach.—United Press.

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An Outstanding Tweed

By
PRUNELLA
WOOD



WE USE "tweed" in the costume sense, in this story, meaning that the handling is new and outstanding among all the novelty ways for tweed now trying out.

The suit is very trig and fitted, really nipped at the waistline, and it is an orange-brown shade, bright as a new penny. But the surprise is in the collar, rolled high and demure about the throat, and made of excellent white ermine fur.

Buttons are transparent plastic, like crystal, and are studded that with rhinestones; beneath the jacket is a white silk jersey blouse without sleeves, and with a neckline cut out wide and deep.

A New Era For Velvet In Handbags

A new era for the velvet bag in a wide choice of shapes and sizes is heralded in autumn collections in New York houses. The reticence comes back in such unusual shapes as to make them fashion merchandising pieces of distinction. Among these is the DuBarry satchel, a large pouch reticulate with long neck handle and closed by a gold bracelet ring.

Outstanding are gold accents in handle attachments and clasp closings. They have the effect of handsome jewellery pieces many of them inspired by antiquities. Most effective is the Victorian gauntlet, a carved metal handle and used to give a new trimming touch. Blackamoors in metal and coloured enamel act as clasps, and a new theme is introduced in carved gold cherubs used in rows on a black calf or suede bag. There are inspired by della Robbia figures, found by Milton Graber, on his recent Italian trip, and developed in metal for a very new bag touch.

Also, a new look from Italy comes from familiar Florentine "colling" used in brand new ways in colourful checkerboard effects in gold, in tailored, calf bags. Other black calf and suede bags introduce baroque gold frames inspired by antique picture frames.

Smaller Paris Houses Have

A STYLE OF THEIR OWN

THE smaller Paris houses tried evolving a style of their own keyed to the necessities of their Parisian clientele. The highlights of four of the most striking are summarised below:

DIAGONALLY TUCKED COSTS

Warm-looking comfortable suits are featured at Alice Levis in small pattern tweeds. Wide turn-down collars button at the base of the throat; shoulders are slightly squared, bodices easy, peplums curved, and skirts slim.

Coats of heavy woollens have surface interest, such as widely spaced tucking worked diagonally from the hemline of one side up to bust height of the other; a swag coat of this type has side buttoning with pointed collar also following the diagonal movement. Princess cuts appear on other coats, often finished with fur.

For dressy wear, there is a woollen suit, discreetly trimmed with velvet and passementerie at lapels and pocket flaps; jacket opens on a halter-neck top embroidered to match the suit.

Black velvet also makes smart, simple long dinner dresses with flowing lines; a characteristic one has oval front and back décolleté, trim-

med with silver passementerie and rhinestones.

LOW MOUNTED SLEEVES

The winter coats at Bernard Sgardol have rounded, fairly important shoulders with width accentuated by low, mounted sleeves. They are often fur lined, usually in contrasting colour, such as black.

Both daytime and dressy woollen suits have piping on borders, pocket flaps, and round the front of the out-standing peplums. A young-looking black velvet suit with wide piping, and low set pockets. Suit skirts are usually straight here, with a low pleat for easier walking.

Daytime dresses have low side fullness released from an inset of self-fabric around the knees, and trimmed with a large button at front. They are in lightweight woollen, with bodices designed for sizing, and low mounted sleeves.

LONG-BODICED DRESSES

Crossed and draped scarf effects on the bodices of day-time dresses are notable at Pierre Charence, whose silhou-

ette emphasises slim waist and moulded hip lines.

An important group of lightweight woollen daytime dresses has long bodices with narrow belts, normally placed. The bodices are usually double-breasted and buttoned; gathered straight fullness starts below the hips in front, or side. Side buttoning are often put on skirts and dresses with flaring lines.

Soft dressmaker suits have side fastening over the hipbone, and draped peplum. A classic black woollen one is enlivened by satin lapels in self-tone. Amusing cocktail and evening dresses, usually skirt-like sheaths with low, flaring fullness have small slit capelets at back, lined contrastingly. These can be worn forward, giving a third effect, and leaving the back bare.

BLACK TOWN CLOTHES

Padded, slightly squared shoulders are notable on suits at Henry a la Penace, whose

collection this autumn concentrates on town clothes with black the featured colour.

Large collars, upstanding dressy wear, appear on suits which are often trimmed with fur, or velvet and passementerie. Skirts are slim, with a plait at side of back.

Dressy afternoon frocks have flowing lines. There are loose panels starting below the shoulders at back which allow various drapings, while the bodices are form-fitting; they come in soft fabrics, such as chiffon, or satin-backed moroccan. The same drapes allow adjustable effects on ankle-length formal, elaborately trimmed with gold sequins at neck and hemline.

Capelets, sometimes tiered, register for functional warm-looking coats. In dry handle or heavy woollens, often trimmed or lined with fur.

Vaporous evening dresses in white or black are lavishly embroidered, especially with sequins in serpentine movement. Trimmings of gold, in metal or sequins—large important for the black ones, whether they be velvet sheaths or net picture gowns.

THIS MAY BE YOU

DRESSING and grooming is no small part of the career girl's job. It, too, means work—plus brains. The important thing for the career girl is to make up her mind HOW she wants to look, and how much time and money she can devote to it.

TIME LIMITED

Let's be realistic. There's just so much time in a day, and you have just so much money to spend on clothes and grooming. You MAY have to drag yourself out of bed 30 minutes earlier in order to get yourself properly dressed BEFORE you reach your office. Horrible, we'll admit, but far less horrible than "combing out" your hair after you reach the office, letting the mail on your desk, or the male who is your boss, wait while you patch up chipped nails with polish, or discovering you've picked up one black and one navy blue glove in your mad rush out of

the house, there's a run in your stocking and your slip shows.

SECOND CUP OF COFFEE

If you really can't get organised until you've drained your second cup of coffee, face that too. Get organising five minutes before. Do your real "scrubbing" at bed time. Lay out the clothes you're going to wear the next day. Decide on hat, shoes, gloves, bag and accessories. Have your make up, toilet water or perfume, and brush and comb laid out on your dressing table. Have everything—including your bureau and fresh hanky—so arranged that when the alarm clock goes off you can spring into your clothes like a fireman. It works. We know. We've tried it.

Just as some girls have been overlooked when the better job arises, or the possibility of a raise for someone comes up, because they aren't well enough dressed, or well enough groomed to look the part, so do some girls lose out because they intrude the personal problem of dressing and grooming on office time.

IRRITATING

Nothing irritates an executive more than the sight of an assistant fussing with her hair or filing a fingernail at the desk. Fix your hair at home. Fix your face and your nails at home. Give your hair, your face and your nails the "once over" in the office washroom. NOT your desk.

Let's Eat
BY
IDA BAILEY ALLEN

Serve Hot Buttermilk Soup For an Unusual First Course

WHAT'S cooking with Con-necticut's Home Demonstration Groups these days? For one thing a series of radio broadcasts, meetings and demonstrations featuring traditional dishes of various national groups.

Local leaders were trained in foreign cookery in the learn-by-doing school—turned loose over stoves and sinks, to steam, boil and bake the unfamiliar dishes, workshop fashion. One or two women of the "nationality" being studied was present to give first hand information, and when the cooking was over, they "ate" the lesson.

Dutch Favourite

Sweden and Holland were studied last season. But one of the Dutch favourites, "Buttermilk Soup," turned out to be a complete flop at the first session. None of the women present liked buttermilk! So buttermilk soup was removed from the schedule.

A deluge of complaints followed. All the women in the second group liked buttermilk—with a question of taste, you can never tell.

Esther awaits the stork

ALTHOUGH Esther Williams and her husband, Ben Gage, had originally figured on postponing the building of their new home for another two years, the anticipated arrival of a new Gage heir or heiress means that the new building must be started almost immediately.

Plans drawn up several months ago are now being revised to include another room in the nursery wing.

As soon as she completes her current assignment in M.G.M.'s "Pagan Love Song," Miss Williams plans to concentrate on the contemplated decorating and furnishing of the home.

Cardigan Costume



Aqua crepe dress and jacket.

By GRACE THORNCLEIFFE

THE dress with its very own knit cardigan established itself as a major winter resort fashion and now appears destined for a successful run. Here is a good example of the dress in costumes of this type. The dress is of aqua blue rayon crepe and has a petal point collar above the scalloped edge, buttoned closing. The skirt is pleated all around, the folds sewn down to the hipline. The cardigan jacket is hand-knit in wool of a deeper tone with delightful detail in the contrasting knit border which is pulled and padded.

GIRL IN THE 2H. STRAWBERRY HAT



Overized 'straw-berry hat at London Airport as worn by blonde, Mrs. Tilla Vetter Blauw, on her way home to The Hague after a visit to her husband in Soerabaya, Indonesia. The hat, in strawberry-coloured straw, is 2H, across.

Your Sewing Scrapbook
by
Mary Brooks Picken

Taffeta Slip-on Coat

DON'T say you have no coat for your summer dresses. Make one of 2 yds. of taffeta and in a few hours' time. Make one in a dark colour, and another in a bright colour. Either colour will help dress up a "so-so" dress and can cost you less than a new dress.

Straighten crosswise ends of your fabric. Open out full width. Fold in half crosswise with selvages together, as shown. Pin. Then chalk out the design.

On fold, mark centre point A. Measure from A ¼ neck measure, each way, as at B-B. Measure from A to C ¼ bust plus 3". Measure straight down from C to D ½ bust. From fold, measure down on selvage from E to F ¼ bust plus 3". From lower left edge, measure in from selvage 3" (G to H).

Draw a straight line F to D, another D to H. Measure J from H to I. From centre of bottom edge, J, draw a slightly curved line to I.

On top length of fabric only, cut from J straight up to A, and cut on fold from A to B on both sides of centre. Through both layers of fabric cut from J to I up to D and over to F.

Fold the cut out side on centre back line and cut the opposite side so both sides will be exactly alike.

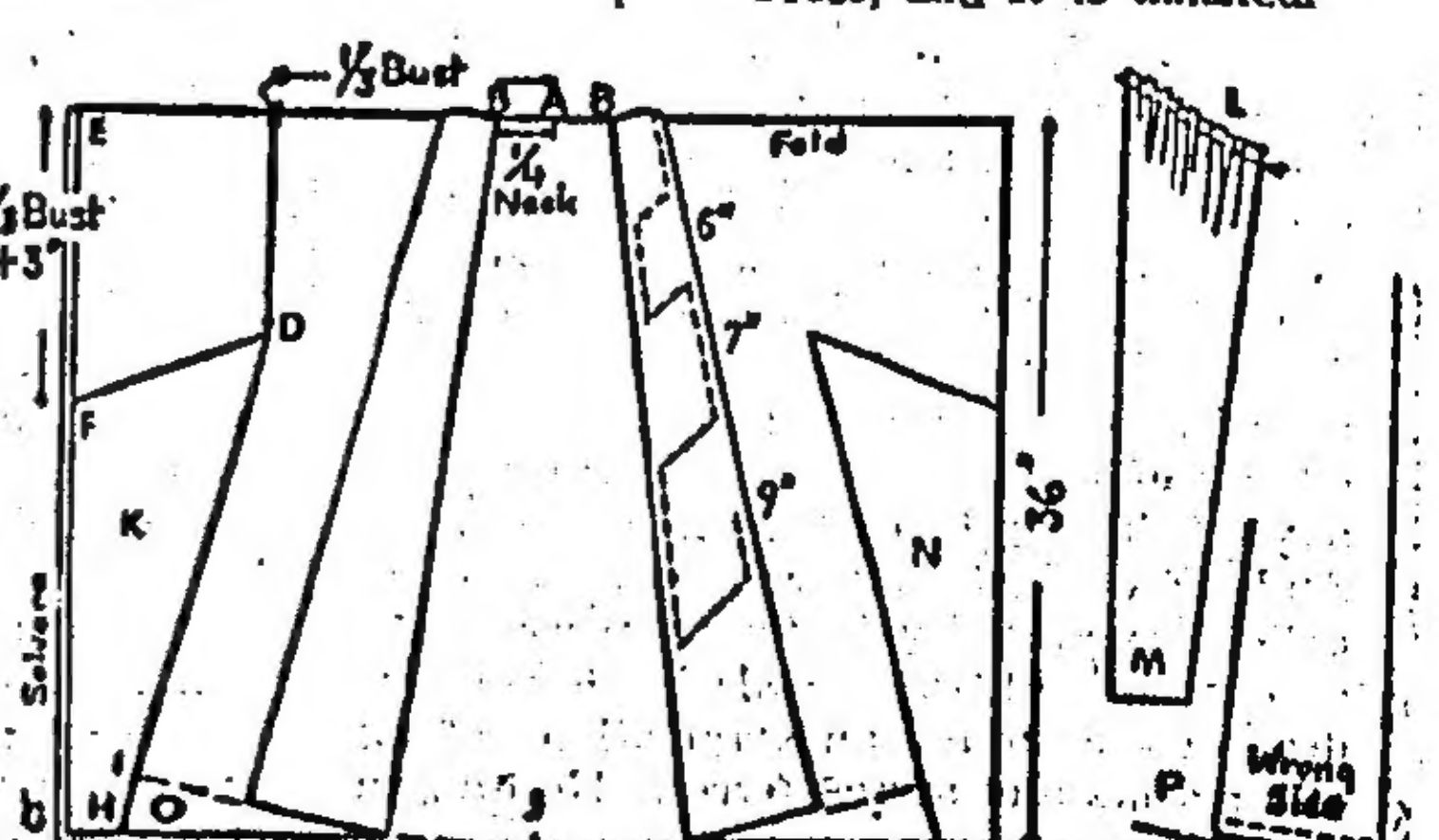
The pieces, K, are added to bottom of sleeves. Gather wide end of each piece (L) to fit opposite end (M). Make French seam turn.



If the belt is desired, use pieces, N, to make one the length and width preferred. Use pieces, O, as 2" bias facing for back neckline. Turn ¼" hem on underside of front turn-backs. Stitch or slip-stitch this from neckline to hem.

Turn front turn-backs to wrong side and stitch along bottom edge, as at P. Turn back to right side. Begin at neck edge, B, and top-stitch, as shown, which will give you two pockets on each side of front. Keep stitching line about 1" from both edges of turn-back.

French seam underarms. Add cuffs to sleeves. Place fullness on inside of arm, as illustration shows. Hem bottom of coat. Press, and it is finished.



TOMORROW: PRETTY AFRO MAKES AN IDEAL GIFT

KOREA: Have you ever thought of it this way?



MANY people think that Korea is an isolated peninsula with little relation to the Western World. This unusual map shows how wrong that view is. Here can be seen the short

route from America, by air bases in the Aleutian Islands, to Korea and the link from there, with Saigon.

The map shows how the United Nations Forces, in crossing the 38th Parallel, have committed themselves to reaching the frontier of Red Manchuria and going near the border of Korea itself. Note the position of the vital Soviet base of Vladivostok. Already the Russians claim that one of their airfields has been pounded by the Americans.

Other tension spots—Formosa, the Philippines, French Indo-China (where a battle has been raging) are also shown. It is this vast sweep of land and sea, and the problems it encompasses, that President Truman and General MacArthur

will discuss at their meeting "somewhere in the Pacific." Communist comes on the map are shaded. The white arrow points to the 14th Parallel dividing Korea.

London Express Service

VON STROHELM SAYS 'I'D HAVE TO SELL LACES'

Paris. Erich von Stroheim, the granite-faced portrayer of brutal Prussian officers in scores of silent and talking films, and nowadays a grandfather, is in real-life trouble.

He has been told by the U.S. authorities that unless he returns to America by December 5 he will forfeit his U.S. citizenship.

"And that," von Stroheim said as he scowled his face into one of those tortured grimaces known to thousands of fans, "would render me a Stateless person."

"I cannot return to my native Austria. That does not exist any more."

Slipping a whiskey, von Stroheim, 63 years old and immaculate in a grey lounge suit with the ribbon of the Legion of Honour in the butt hole, discussed the dilemma of a famous old-time film star who finds that things have changed.

"Look," he said, "I do not kid myself. I look at facts straight. In America I am out."

PILOT BUILDS OWN PLANE

Villagers at Arkengarthdale, Yorkshire, were surprised when they saw an aircraft come down in a field above Scar House, in the rugged Swale valley.

They hurried up the mountain side to assist in what they believed must have been a crash, for it was the first time an aeroplane had landed in this date. But pilot and aeroplane were safe and sound.

Flight Lieutenant J. R. Coates, D.F.C., a 31-year-old R.A.F. flight engineer, had flown 170 miles from Oakington, near Cambridge, to see his parents in an aeroplane which he had built himself.

During the war Flight Lieutenant Coates made 52 operational flights in Halifax bombers over Germany and Italy.

modest. I have had my day. I am the perennial spy, the baron, the German officer, the Gestapo man.

"All that stuff is finished now. It is hopelessly old hat."

IS IT SMART . . . ?

"So if I go back to the States, what could I do? You know, when I was there in the old prosperous days, I would never pass one of those chap 'selling shoe-laces and pencils on the street corner without dropping a one-dollar bill on 'em."

"Why? I figured he might be a big movie producer the following week. Well, if I go back now, it is me who will be selling shoe-laces on the corner."

"Poor old von Stroheim, the husband."

"Sunset Boulevard?" Oh, yes. ("Sunset Boulevard" is the film in which old-time Gloria Swanson has scored a triumph come-back in films. It, of von Stroheim has a small part as a butler.)

"You think it is smart for me to go back on the chance of getting a few more butter slices?"

THE DEADLINE

Von Stroheim's present troubles stem from an American law the Nationality Act, passed in 1940.

This says that if a naturalized U.S. citizen—von Stroheim went to the States in 1909 and was naturalized in 1926—stays abroad longer than five years at a time he loses his citizenship.

Says von Stroheim: "What about the five months I spent in the U.S. last year, making 'Sunset Boulevard'? They don't take that into consideration."

"When I got back here they gave me a new passport, but I found it expired on December 5 next. That's the deadline."

What happens if von Stroheim decides to stay?



Pre-construction of Stroheim selling his laces . . .

"The French might be nice about it and leave me here in peace. The trouble would come if I tried to cross frontiers, say to go to Rome to make a picture there. Stateless persons have the devil of a time at frontiers."

OUT, OUT, OUT . . .

"Mine is a very special trade. A printer, for instance, can ply his trade practically all over the world. But me, I have just four places where I can direct—Hollywood, Paris, London, Rome."

"Hollywood is out. London is practically out because of the Treasury regulations. If I lose my passport, Rome is out. Bleak, isn't it?"

A frosty twinkle showed in his eye. "This whole thing probably results from my being too good an actor," he said.

"The other kind playing German officers had to get the make-up man to put false sabre-cut on their faces. This sabre-cut of mine is the real article."

"And people have never quite believed that I am not just an evil off the screen as I am on. Strong feeling was built up. I got plenty of brickbats, believe me. Even the U.S. officials have come to think of me as an enemy alien. Yes, I acted the part too often—and too well."

Canada Wants To Supply Far East

Ottawa, Oct. 18. Canada plans to play a large role in the rehabilitation of Korea and become a major source of supply for Japan.

Mr. C.R. Galloway, area officer for Asia in the Trade Department, said Canada expected these developments despite the fact that its exports to Asia generally had fallen while imports from that part of the world increased.

Termination of exports to Communist China and India's dollar difficulties were responsible for the cut.

The Trade Department reviewed figures for Hongkong, China, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaya, Pakistan and the Philippines in an article signed by Mr. Galloway in its weekly organ, Foreign Trade.

Mr. Galloway said: "Canada is expected to assume increasing importance as a source of supply for essential raw materials required by Japan, and particularly for the rehabilitation of Korea. On the other hand, the market for Canadian flour in Ceylon is less certain, and the market for non-essential consumer goods in Hongkong is fading."

FLLOUR TO CEYLON

The Department said four shipments accounted for most of the increase in the past year in Canada's exports to Ceylon, while exports of other products fell off.

Mr. Galloway said the high level of flour exports to Ceylon was not likely to continue, and improvements in exports of other products was not expected in the very near future. Exports to China fell largely because of cutbacks in the purchase of Canadian wheat and flour.

The Trade Department said there was evidence that the Communist regime in China was taking over increasing control of foreign trade.

Mr. Galloway said: "Although there is evidence of interest in Canadian products, there is no clear indication of government policy concerning dollar imports." He said the drop in Canadian exports to India was due chiefly to a decline in shipments of wheat and railway equipment.

He said: "Due to some relaxation in Indian import controls and improvements in the dollar position of that country, Canadian exports should improve during the second half of 1950 in such lines as drugs, medicines, machinery, non-ferrous metals, wood pulp, newsprint, chemicals, milk powder and infant milk foods."

—United Press.

FILM LOVE SCENES GOOD INFLUENCE

However much film love scenes are maligned by sociologists in the West, it seems they may be proving themselves civilising agents in the East.

Although many parents are still regretfully keen to marry off their daughters very early and for financial consideration, love matches are becoming increasingly common—thanks, perhaps to the influence of the cinema," says Mr. H. G. D. Houghton, Commissioner for Labour in Malaya, writing about South Indians in the Federation in his Annual Report for 1949.

The general standard of living amongst workers of all races is improving. Before the war, cheap Japanese bicycles were very common, "but now British machines, and by no means the cheapest models, are widely used and are often equipped with three speeds and probably with an electrical lighting set. The number of good quality wrist-watches is another sign of increasing prosperity."

Y-eager



ANXIOUS to do her bit for a benefit fashion show in Miami Beach, shapely Bunny Yeager models one of the bathing suits she'll wear. Bunny fashioned the suit herself, and knows how to make it a perfect fit. (Acme).

Out-of-date British Publications

British journals would circulate more freely and quickly in the Commonwealth, thinks Sir Alan Burns, if more official encouragement were given to help them.

Sir Alan, who has served in many of the Colonies, is Britain's permanent representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. One of the impressions he has brought back from a recent tour of South Pacific Colonies is that only extremely back-dated publications from Britain are available to readers there.

He told this to guests at a party held to celebrate the first issue of New Commonwealth, successor to the monthly Colonial Journal, Crown Colonies.

First editor of Crown Colonies, Major W. E. Simnett, recalled that one of his earliest editorials anticipated that the title would become obsolete and eventually obsolete.

The present editor, Mr. F. S. Clayton, said: "The Colonial Empire will become a thing of the past; the Commonwealth will continue to evolve. Crown Colonies, growing up with the colonies themselves—but a bit in advance of them—finds its destiny in the Commonwealth sphere."

He quoted the Secretary of State, Mr. Gordon Walker, who recently pleaded that "we ought to become better acquainted with each other." Mr. Churchill's dictum that "the destiny of this country is inextricably mixed up with the destiny of the dominions and colonies" and a statement by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson: "Full development of trade within the Commonwealth must be the cornerstone of any economic recovery for this country."

London Diary:

Really Nothing In It, Says Sharman

Miss Sharman Douglas, 21-year-old daughter of the retiring U.S. Ambassador, is back in London after a three weeks' trip to her U.S. home. She says she will definitely go back with her family when Mr. Lewis Douglas retires next month. "There is no truth in the report that I intend staying on in London," she says.

Of her film actor friend, Peter Lawford, she said: "Is he still in the news? There really is nothing in it. Anyway, Peter is going to Australia for six months."

Miss Douglas flew back across the Atlantic alone. She wore a neat dark grey worsted dress and a bolero of the same material; on her head a skull cap and veil in black.

AS FOR MR. DEAKIN . . .

Bevin's boy is under fire from the Eban boys. Mr. Arthur Deakin, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union and Ernest Bevin's nominee for the job, was recently attacked in Tribune, whose editorial board consists of Mr. Bevan's wife and Mr. Michael Foot, for demanding the outlawing of the Communist Party.

An official of the union makes a clumsy defence of his boss, saying that it would be easy to gain popularity by throwing the responsibilities of the job on one side.

Tribune's editors reply: "Taking offence at any kind of criticism is no substitute for imaginative leadership. As for Mr. Deakin we are entitled to criticise him as we please, and if Mr. Deakin or his friends object, we advise him to study Mr. Attlee's recent strictures on political prima donnas."

Mr. Morrison told the boys at Margate to mind their Party Manners. Tribune refuses to obey instructions, what will Mr. Deakin do next?

I advise him to complain to the BBC. Then he might get some action.

MARCH OF PROGRESS

Revolution at Drury Lane, venerable among London theatres.

Generations of leading men have used warhousings provided to wash off dirt and grease-point after the show. But Stephen Douglas, United States actor there now, has been negotiating for the benefits of American plumbing.

Now the management have decided to march forward with progress. The first shower in Drury Lane's long history will soon be installed.

SPEAKING HIS MIND

Not for the first time, headmaster John Garrett, of Bristol Grammar School, has been speaking his mind. This time, in the presence of Sir John Maud, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education, he talked of the "sweated labour" pay of teachers.

Four years ago, he was criticised by the then Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Education for saying that "teachers are fast becoming clerks."

Full, grey-haired, scholarly-looking John Garrett is 47 and a bachelor. He became headmaster at Bristol five years ago, was formerly at Raynes Park, Middlesex, County School.

SHADOW BOXING

Battle of the records, which has been raging so furiously in America, has become in Britain a display of shadow boxing.

The issue: long-playing records or standard? Decca introduced their long-playing records months ago. They turn at 33½ revolutions per minute instead of the standard 78. Now Electric and Musical Industries, who market HMV, Columbia, Parlophone records, say they mean to stick to the present kind.

EMI believe records will eventually settle down to one uniform speed. They also argue that no one has yet invented a pick-up or needle for long-playing records as satisfactory as those made for the standard records.

To this view Mr. E. R. Lewis, a director of Decca, retorts: "Nonsense." He believes it will be at least ten years before all records are of a uniform speed.

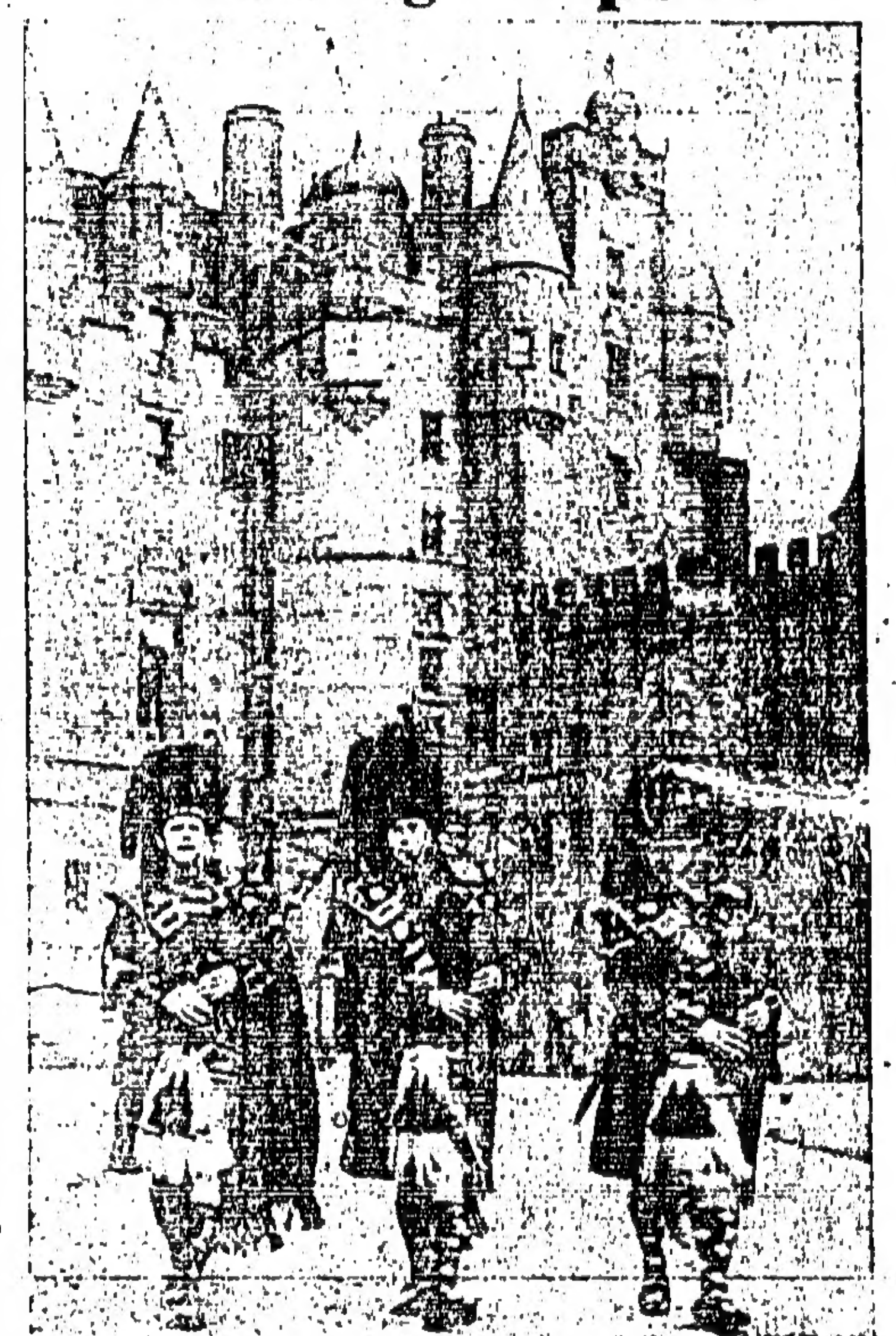
MORE HOLIDAY MONEY?

Italians believe that Britain will lift the £50 limit on holiday allowances for Britons travelling to Italy in time for next summer's vacations.

Reason for this hope, according to Italian sources, is that Italy's sterling balances have dwindled from £200 millions to around £50 millions in four months. The Italians are spending very large amounts of money in Britain.

But the holiday money ceiling is fixed until next May, unless some emergency ruling is made. And the United Kingdom fixes the currency allowance with an eye on the export of capital.

Wedding Pipers



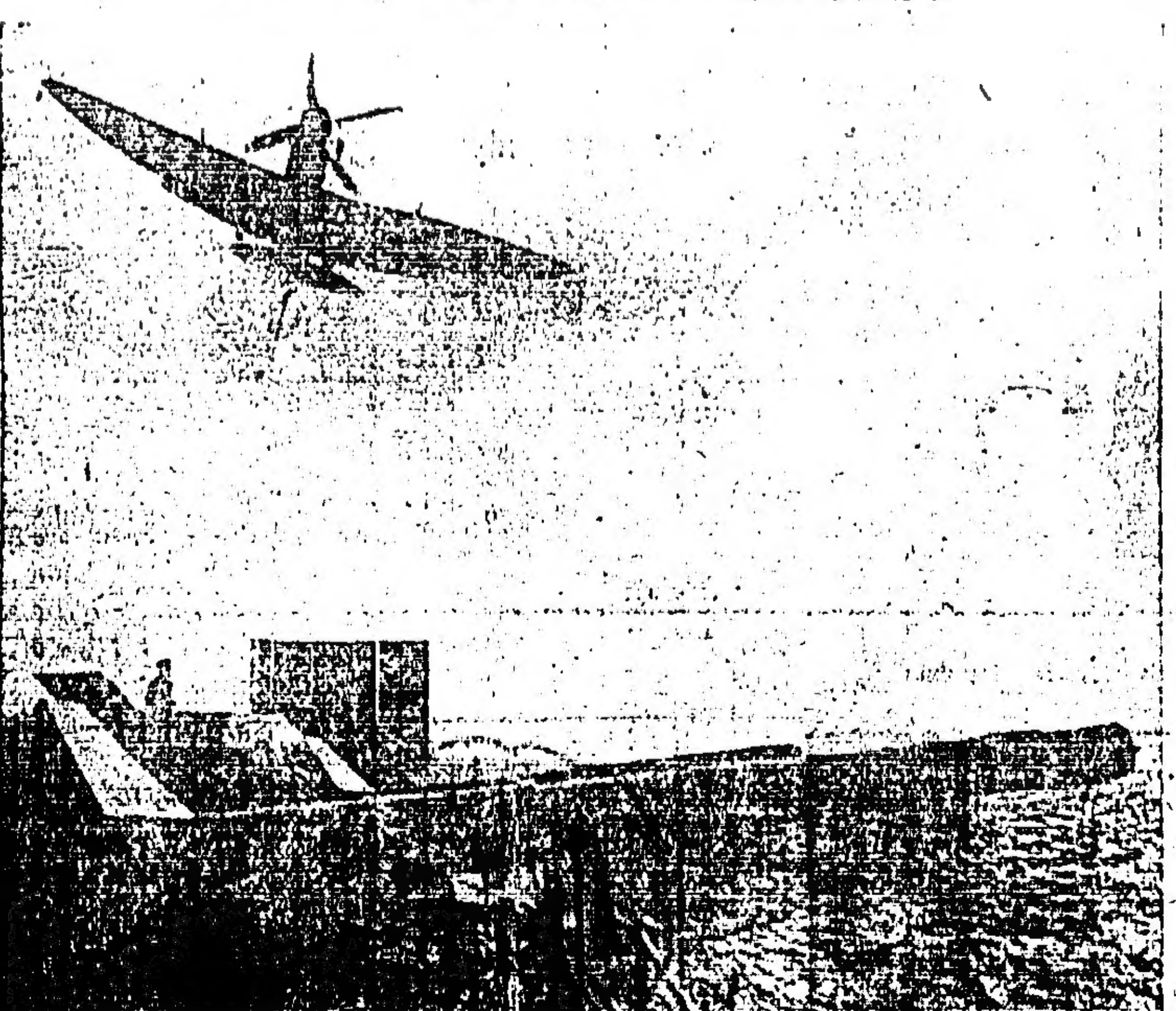
PIPERs of the Highland Light Infantry play after the wedding of Prince George of Denmark and Viscountess Anson, niece of Queen Elizabeth, in Glamis, Scotland. In the background is Glamis Castle where the wedding took place, and where Queen Elizabeth lived when she was a young girl. (Acme)

Twin Moods



ELIZABETH, 16½, and Margaret, 14½, weren't far apart as they reached a New York airport after arriving from Iceland. The 18-month-old kids, whose father is a U.S. Government employee in Iceland, were sadly heading for Kansas City. (Acme)

On Practice Cruise



THICK clouds provide a sombre background as a Seaforce fighter plane flies low over the gun turrets of the aircraft carrier Illustrious, off the English coast. During the two-week training cruise in Channel waters, non-flying officers and air maintenance men joined a number of the Royal Volunteer Reserve air squadrons for some practice. (Acme)

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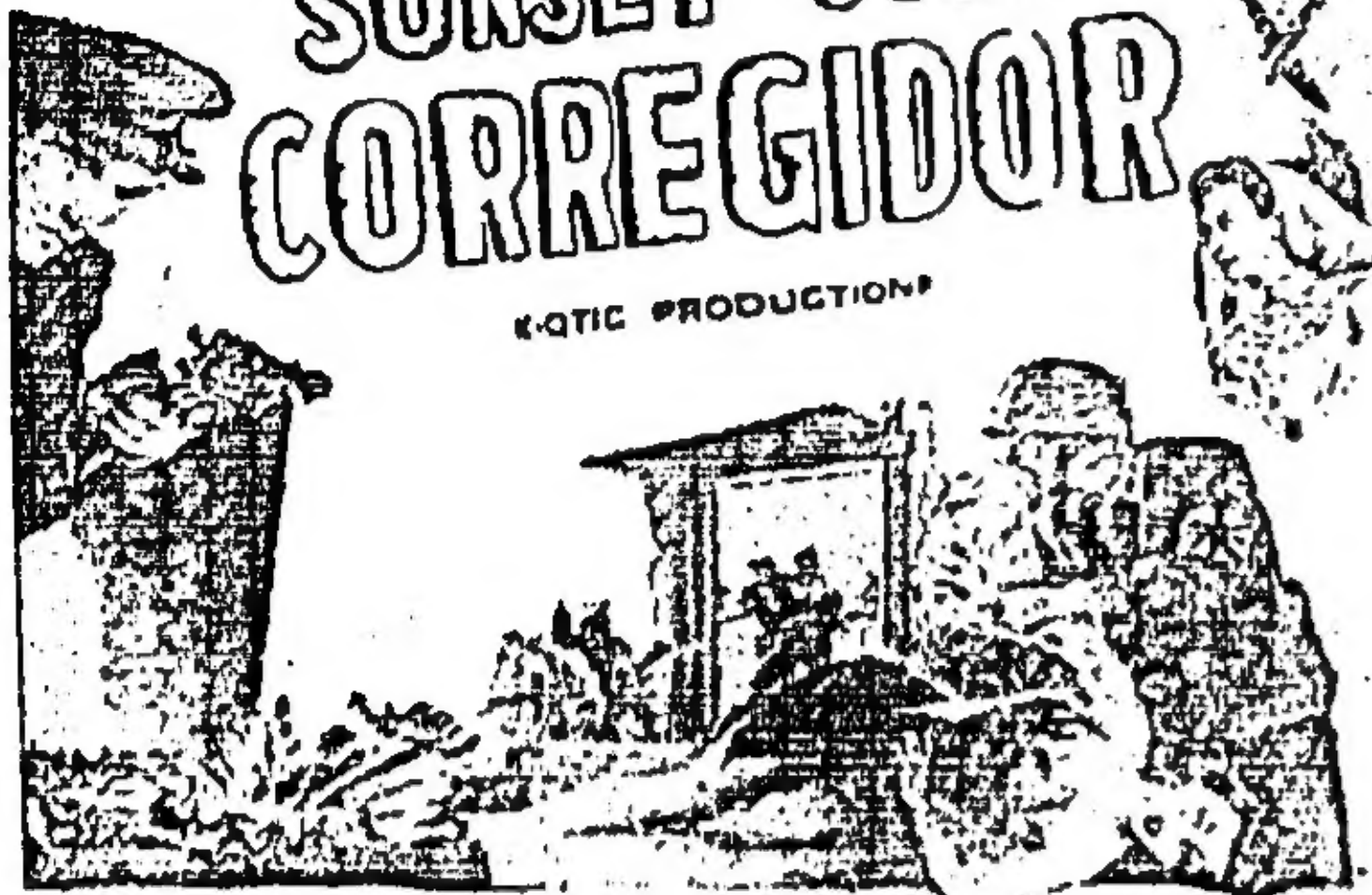
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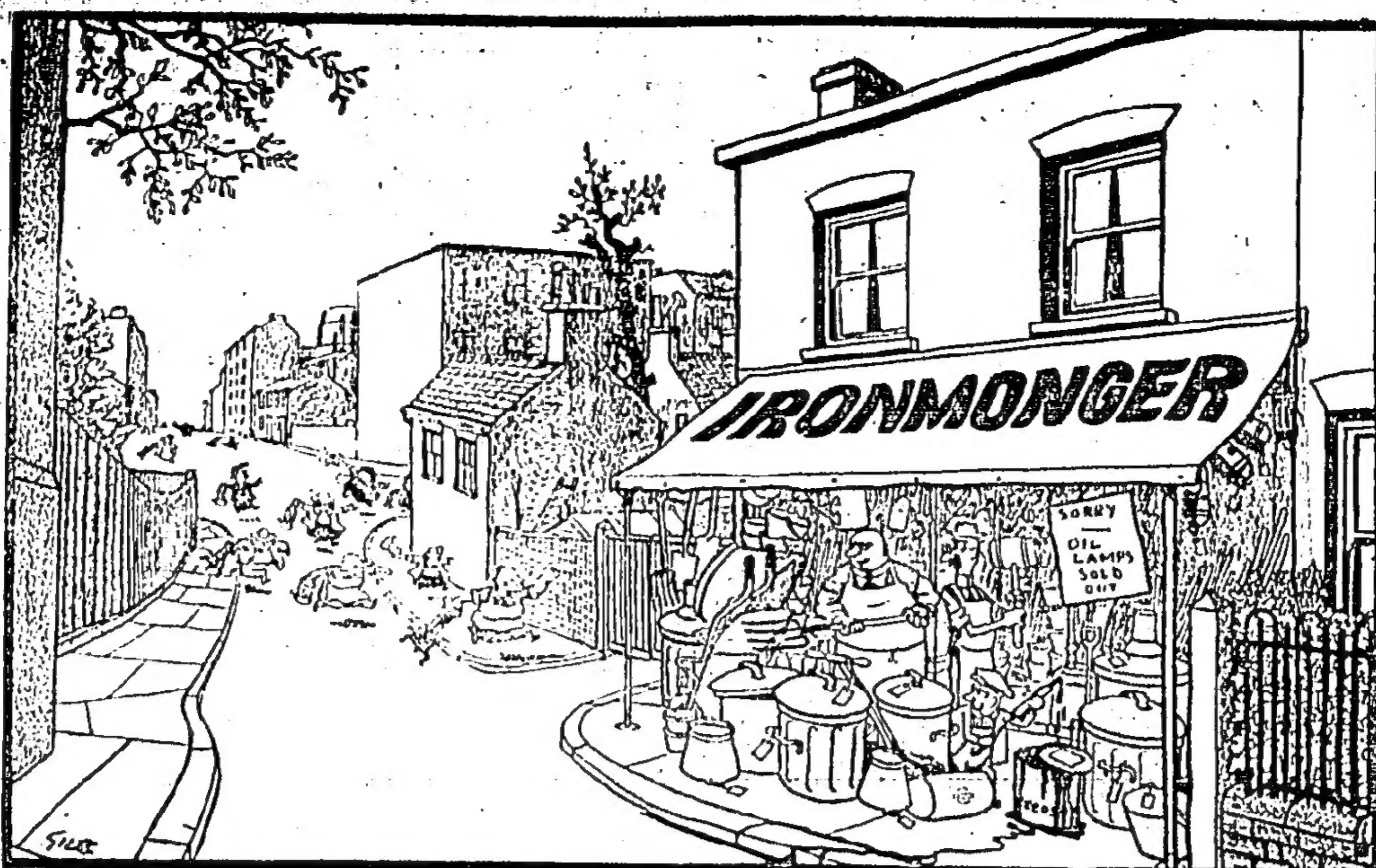


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HONGKONG MARTYRS ARE CATCHING COLD

By Mark Priestley

EVERY year of your life you lose at least two working days as the result of a pestilential nuisance known to science as Catarrhal Rhinitis, alias the common cold. It takes up no less than 25 percent of the time lost in business and industry by sickness. Yet today, thanks to medical volunteers from Hongkong and elsewhere, the common cold is in retreat.

There's good ground for hoping the statistics will gradually narrow until one day you will never catch cold, or you will be able to wipe it out in an hour or so if you do.

I have just played my own small part in the battle by sharing "guinea-pig quarters" with a Hongkong medical student, virtually imprisoned for ten days in a sterilised bungalow at Harvard Hospital, on the edge of Salisbury Plain.

A village of 22 elaborately equipped hutments, this is the clinical GHQ of the anti-cold war. In the past three years over 1,000 volunteers—including honeymooners—have signed on as guest guinea-pigs, undergoing deliberate infection with colds and trying out potential serums.

Influenza virus

WHEN the influenza virus was discovered 16 years ago, washings from the throat of an influenza patient were used on a ferret, which promptly caught the flu and sneezed infection on other ferrets. One of the snags in probing the common cold, however, is that ferrets, rats and other laboratory stock do not catch cold. Only chimpanzees are susceptible.

When 53-year-old Dr Christopher Andrews first switched from flu research to the problem of common colds, he therefore knew he either had to import an army of chimps or rely on humans. For the necessary fact-finding, he planned to take nasal washings from people with colds, filter this material to remove the larger bacteria and syringe

it into the nose or throats of his best subjects. If the test developed a cold, it might indicate that virus—a germ invisible under the most powerful microscope—had been transmitted. Everything marched from that point. Yet the technique obviously had its unpleasant side, and Andrews uneasily wondered if he could find sufficient helpers.

He need not have worried. I was Volunteer 578A and I caught a rheumatic condition listed in the analysis charts as Cold 243D. My companion was treated with anti-cold broth and did not catch it from me.

Counter-agent

THE doctors do not say they have developed a counter-agent. They will probably have to try out several thousand cases before making a claim in any direction. But neither my companion nor the doctors knew whether we were being given virus or vaccine at the time. The necessary dosages arrive from the laboratory in test tubes labelled "A" to "D." Some contain no more than saline and water. This prevents auto-suggestion and ensures shrewd diagnosis. Thus not all guinea-pigs are awarded sneezes automatically.

Aged 18 to 40, the volunteers arrive on a Wednesday. Apart from routine clinical and X-ray examinations, nothing is done for three days in case a cold has been picked up in transit. Besides, new arrivals take time to settle down.

Housed in pairs

SIX of the Harvard prefabs have been divided into two and converted into a set of 12 comfortably furnished chalets, each with a sitting room equipped with radio, a telephone, books and games; a dinette with its own china, flatware and

electric kettle; two bedrooms and a bathroom. Under the pleasure and novelty of discovering these surroundings, initial pulse and temperature readings tend to be slightly abnormal.

Housed in pairs, each couple can go for walks in the surrounding countryside after promising to avoid other people, vehicles and buildings. Meals are left vacuum-packed at the doorstep, together with bottles of free beer or cider. Between tests, bungalows and contents are thoroughly sterilised. When the plumber has to carry out emergency repairs, he even wears a transparent nylon bag to prevent catching cold himself or infecting the occupants.

In practice, these controls have proved highly effective. It took the early researchers ten years of solid work to track the flu virus, but Andrews and his colleagues seized up the common cold virus in barely 18 months. They now know they are dealing with a germ of about one ten thousandth of a millimetre in size. Since then they have succeeded in deep-freezing it for six months in tubes of carbon-dioxide snow, and after six months the virus is still infective. This means that the common cold germ can survive the coldest conditions and still keep its sting.

Lower in winter

WE still do not know, however, why colds are commoner in winter than in summer. Rather surprisingly, people catch cold from incubation less easily in winter. Over the year infected washings produce colds in 50 percent of the volunteers, but the percentage of winter "takes" is lower. This may indicate that you catch cold more often than you think, and only the exceptional infection breaks down your defences.

Incidentally, Harvard's time from inoculation to onset is usually two to three days, a clue that may enable you to trace the source of a cold if you must have one coming. It may have been passed to you on a bus or in a teacup. When nasal secretions are diluted to one in 100, as by saliva and washing, they can still give a knock-out. Experiments also indicate that there are at least two types of

virus, one producing the usual sneezes, the other causing a sore throat and aching limbs. Definite rewards, too, were gained in an air-light room when a researcher, naked and masked, flattered a dirty handkerchief in front of a blower. Through a slit in the wall, material invisibly dislodged from the handkerchief was blown onto agar slides. Average use showed that a single dry handkerchief could dislodge 130,000 bacterial particles, among them the common cold virus in virulent form. Here was certain evidence of a method of infection.

In an attempt to lessen the dislodgements many disinfectants were tried in vain. The impregnation of handkerchiefs with phenyl mercuric bromide has, however, produced fairly definite results in reducing bacteria.

More startling

BEFORE you rush to the chemists, there is something more startling. Volunteers with bad colds used a badminton room. When they finished play, their sneezes left behind them an invisible but highly dangerous gas attack of infection. Although the larger nasal particles rapidly fell to the ground, the finer ones rapidly lost water by evaporation and became so small and light that they could still be detected aloft in the air an hour after the sneezer had left the room.

In short, here is one of the ways you catch cold at home or at work. Can anything be done about it? By flooding the badminton room with ultra-violet rays the Harvard researchers have found it possible to kill the "droplet-nuclei" and make the room virus-free for the next players.

This suggests a whole new technique of hygiene. Typhoid and dysentery have been nearly banished through improvements in water-hygiene," says Dr Andrews. "Air hygiene hopes to do as much for airborne infection."

Hygiene teams

THE hygiene teams have had remarkable success with a spray chemical known technically as hydroxy-methyl-butylic acid. It may one day prove possible for factories to be kept relatively germ-free by passing all employees through a disinfectant air lock. Here is evidence, at any rate, that methods of spraying theatres and halls, insistence on fresh air and the avoidance of crowding are all measures along the right track.

Meanwhile the volunteers go on sniffing and sneezing in this great catch-cold-as-catch-can experiment. The ways of science are tireless and undeviating. Sooner or later the burdensome common cold bug will meet its match.

Theatre critic BEVERLEY BAXTER finds 'Journey's End' still tremendous after two wars

Sheriff was no fluke

LONDON. NOT the least exciting episode in the revival at the Westminster of "Journey's End" was when the play had run its course. To a clamorous ovation, the curtain rose on the shattered dug-out in a blue light that left the faces of the actors indistinguishable. They stood in a row like ghosts, and no one spoke.

It was a fitting climax to an evening that carried so many of us back to the first production more than 20 years, and still further back to the war, the Great War, Armageddon, the sacrifice that was to bring eternal peace. Mr. Sheriff had written it originally for amateurs to play, but by a miracle it reached the West End and swept the world.

lesely pounded, but he was in command of his company, and he had to go through with it. Then came the mutilation and death of the boy subaltern. Superbly written, and beautifully acted.

It is a tremendous last act, and doubly moving because it is one word is spoken in denunciation of war. Yet the waste, the insanity and the blasphemy of war have rarely been so dramatically exposed.

This play of Sheriff's was no fluke. It has a permanent place in the gallery of great tragedy. Because the cast chose at the end to take a curtain without differentiation between its members I shall not go against that wise convention.

If you saw this play before you must see it again. If you have never seen it, then go to learn how your fathers met the malignant challenge of the fates. It is a play that will live.

Young Olivier

At that time Maurice Evans, now the foremost classical actor in New York, played the youthful subaltern. Young Laurence Olivier played the lead in the production that brought it one step further towards the commercial theatre, which, as usual, was putting up a stubborn defence. Then Colin Clive took over Olivier's role and zoomed to fame. Robert Spallight was another member of the original cast, unknown, unrecognised.

So the years pass by and once more a group of actors young and ardent, and with more pennies than pounds, contrived to revive the piece at the little Gateway Theatre: whereupon it once more reaches the West End.

As the play developed at the revival, it was impossible not to compare it unfavourably with the original production. Mr. Peter Rendall as the bitter nerve-worn whisky drinking company captain remained a nice fellow where he should have been a madman. Mr. Robert Roberts would call a bastard. I could not see how he could summon the fury and the tenderness which the last act would demand of him.

Was it true?

No one swore, no one blasphemed. Only one of the officers appeared to be sex-starved and he was quite good-humoured about it. When the grey haired ex-schoolmaster lieutenant and the boy just out from England were waiting to lead a suicide raid on the German trenches they talked of the New Forest and its beauties.

Was this true? Were we like that in the far-off war?

In the original production I recall the humour of the ranker officer and how the mess orderly resented serving him. Today we recognise in the ranker officer the authentic accent of our rulers. Perhaps it was another world then. Tragedy there was in plenty, snobbery survived the fiercest bombardment but we had not been hardened by the years of disillusionment.

At the end of the second act the play had interested me but had failed to grip. The writing was terse, the characterisation was clearly defined, but the exaltation of great tragedy was not there.

Great tragedy

But then came the last act, and for some reason I cannot explain the whole production leaped into life. The great German attack was at hand, and with the stupid bankruptcy of the military mind in those days, the preliminary bombardment had begun.

Suddenly the very weakness of Mr. Rendall the early part gave an extraordinary pathos to Stanhope. He was used up like a boxer who has been merci-

Disappointing

MR. BERNARD DELFONTE'S second Jewish play at the Saville, "The King of Schnorrers," is interesting, colourful and disappointing.

Israel Zangwill devoted his life to writing of the virtues and defects of his compatriots, and in the process left much of permanent value. But for reasons which are difficult to explain, his novel "King of Schnorrers" does not stand up to the transition from novel to stage.

Yet the theme of a Spanish Jew Grandee beggar in London at the end of the 18th century, who begs so magnificently and chieftains with such an air that his victims are humbled is one that should be theatrically effective.

One of the troubles with the present production is that Mr. Ernest Milton, although elegant and patronising, has not the zest of a great rogue nor the joy of the accomplished trickster.

Again and again the plot is manoeuvred into a situation where we expect to be carried away, but instead we remain in our seats wondering what is missing. Because it is not sufficiently fantastic, it is unconvincing.

Gracie Fields

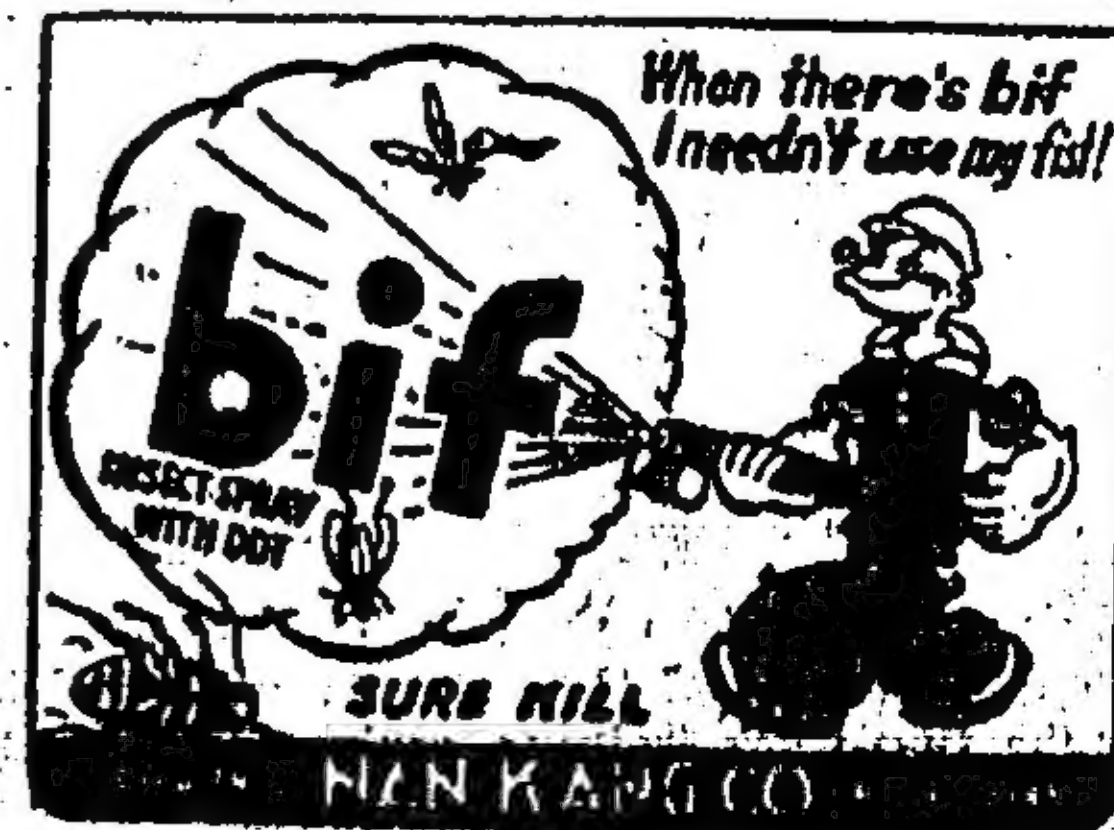
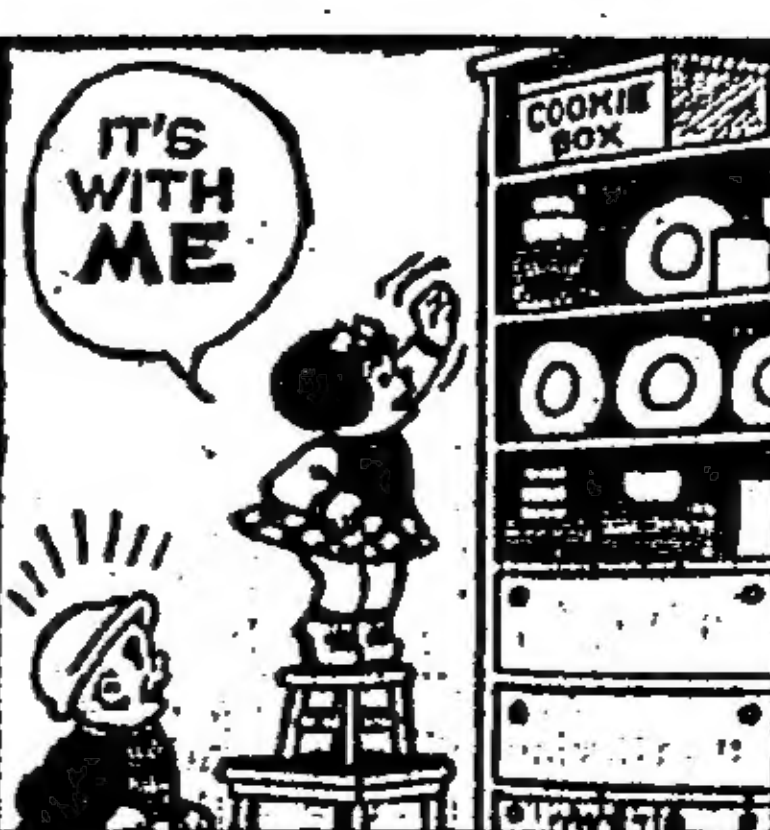
GRACIE FIELDS grows in dignity without losing its humanity. She moves as one who dwells in marble halls but keeps her affinity with the Lancashire mill girls and their cloths. Her top notes have lost nothing of their crystal quality, and she can touch the heart strings with the delicacy of a great actress. Long may she reign!

But if I may intrude upon a queen's privacy might I suggest that she have a quiet talk with her brother Tommy. Mr. Fields is tall, good looking and by no means lacking in personality. In fact nature bestowed upon him some of the same unassuming dignity that his sister possesses. Then why does he content himself with making vulgar jokes of such an ancient vintage that a sergeant's mess in 1914 would have groaned at them?

I admit that the Palladium audience shrieked—literally shrieked with delight. But then the Palladium audience has always loved what might be called posterior humour, visual or verbal. The anatomy of humour is a science worthy of the finest brains, but the humour of anatomy wears very thin.

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NANCY Low Blow



By Ernie Bushmiller

What Gen. MacArthur Said To President Truman About Anti-Red Line

ACCORDING TO WASHINGTON OFFICIALS

Washington, Oct. 18. General MacArthur told President Truman on Wake Island that he believed that neither Communist China nor Russia would intervene in Korea, high Government officials said tonight.

The Odd Spot Of Odd News

Melbourne, Oct. 18. When part-time Fire Chief Tom Edwards heard the fire alarm bell ring here, he downed tools and ran two blocks to the station in time to grab his uniform and swing onto the moving fire engine.

He pulled up outside his own house, found his wife in the laundry with a slightly burnt hand, a bundle of charred washing and the remnants of a fire—Reuter.

Believe It Or Not

Calcutta, Oct. 18. Villagers of Mahendragiri, in West Bengal, watched a bullfight with a battle royal against a deadly 18-inch cobra. Holding the writhing snake which fiercely struck with its fangs, in a vice-like grip for an hour, the frog squeezed the life out of it and then made a meal of it—Reuter.

And At Supper At Home

Four tiny silver birds were found by Julio Bernardo of Murcia, when he cut the yolk of a fried egg.

Shock For Melbourne

A New Zealand cattle judge, Mr E. M. North, caused a stir at the Royal Melbourne Show when he refused to judge the aged Friesian cow class "with their udders packed with milk". He ordered them out of the ring to be milked, explaining that in New Zealand such displays were regarded as cruelty. Unders should be only "mildly inflated", he asserted.

The Big Lottery

Madrid, Oct. 18. So far this year 938,000,000 pesetas (£2,527,000 sterling at tourist rates) worth of lottery tickets have been sold in Spain, yielding the Spanish Treasury a net profit of a million pesetas a day.

Tickets for the big Christmas

Lottery are in great demand, the main prize being worth 15,000,000 pesetas (£43,000). Only two people are known to have won outright the main prize in the Christmas Lottery. In 1921, the holder of the full winning ticket was Senor Olegario Riera, who was in South America at the time. The other winner was the late Marquis de San Miguel, a well-known race-horse owner, in 1928—Reuter.

Sabu Not A Father

Los Angeles, Oct. 18. Sabu, elephant boy of the movies, was cleared today of the charge that he was the father of an illegitimate daughter born to the British ballerina Brenda Juler, 24—United Press.

REDS DEFEND PYONGYANG

(Continued from Page 1)

mountains near the Manchurian frontier. Giant Sky-master transport planes were today flying supplies from Japanese airfields to Sinmak, 48 miles south-east of the city, captured only 24 hours before. They were carrying ammunition, motor fuel and rations.

With good weather for the first time in some days American fighters and light bombers also left Japanese bases in relays for the fighting zone from dawn onwards. British and American warships had shelled both coasts of Korea and carrier-borne planes made further strafing and bombing attacks—Reuter.

Government Wins

London, Oct. 18. The Labour government won a test of strength tonight and defeated a Conservative attempt to censure the nationalised transport industry. An opposition amendment to a motion to accept the annual report of the Transport Commission defeated 295 to 284—United Press.

The officials said that the President and the General agreed on all major issues in the Far East.

The officials, who gave out this word of the agreement on Formosa and other issues are subordinates of President Truman and there was no immediate confirmation from the headquarters of the other participant in the talks, General MacArthur.

So far there has been no word from the General that he has changed his mind on Formosa policy, the subject of disagreement between him and the Administration in the recent past.

The officials also said that a decision was reached on the distance from the Manchurian and Russian borders which would be occupied by United Nations forces in North Korea.

Formosa was discussed only at the personal conversation between General MacArthur and the President, they said.

President Truman told the general meeting which followed that they were in accord on Formosa and that it would be unnecessary to discuss it further.

WAKE AGENDA

The agenda at Wake Island, three informants said, included:

(1) MacArthur's plans for winding up the fighting in Korea and the eventual withdrawal of United Nations troops.

(2) Relief and rehabilitation in Korea. There was general agreement about how this was to be accomplished, how much it would cost, and the importance of putting Korea on its feet in such a way as to produce the most favourable effect upon other Asian countries.

(3) The worsening military situation in Indo-China, its effect upon the spread of Communism in all of Asia, and what the United States can do to strengthen the French and allied Vietnamese forces.

These officials said that there was no discussion of the use of American troops in Indo-China, but there was quick agreement that arms must be speeded to that area.

BY 1952

General agreement was said to have been reached as to how many United States troops would remain in Japan after the conclusion of the treaty.

(5) The Philippine economy and the problems of the Philippine Republic in general. The officials held out strong hopes that all United Nations troops could be withdrawn from all of Korea by 1952. They believed that the South Koreans would be able to handle the political and military situation thereafter—Reuter.

GUESS AT COST OF RESTORING KOREA

Luke Success, Oct. 18. A United States official roughly estimated today that the cost of meeting Korea's relief and reconstruction needs to the end of 1951 would be \$300,000,000.

Mr I. Lubin, American representative on the seven-nation Temporary Committee of the Economic and Social Council, which is studying Korean relief measures, said that the figure was more in the nature of a "guess estimate".

The Temporary Committee elected Mr R. H. Saksena (India) as Chairman.

Mr Lubin told the Committee that the United Command had not yet been able to estimate with any precision the amount of war damage in South Korea and it was too early to expect any complete information regarding the extent of destruction in North Korea.

The extent of destruction in areas under the control of the United Command was being surveyed and it was expected that fairly definite information could be given to the Economic and Social Council within the next two weeks.

But precise estimates of the cost of reconstruction in Korea must await the establishment of an agency to deal with the problem—Reuter.

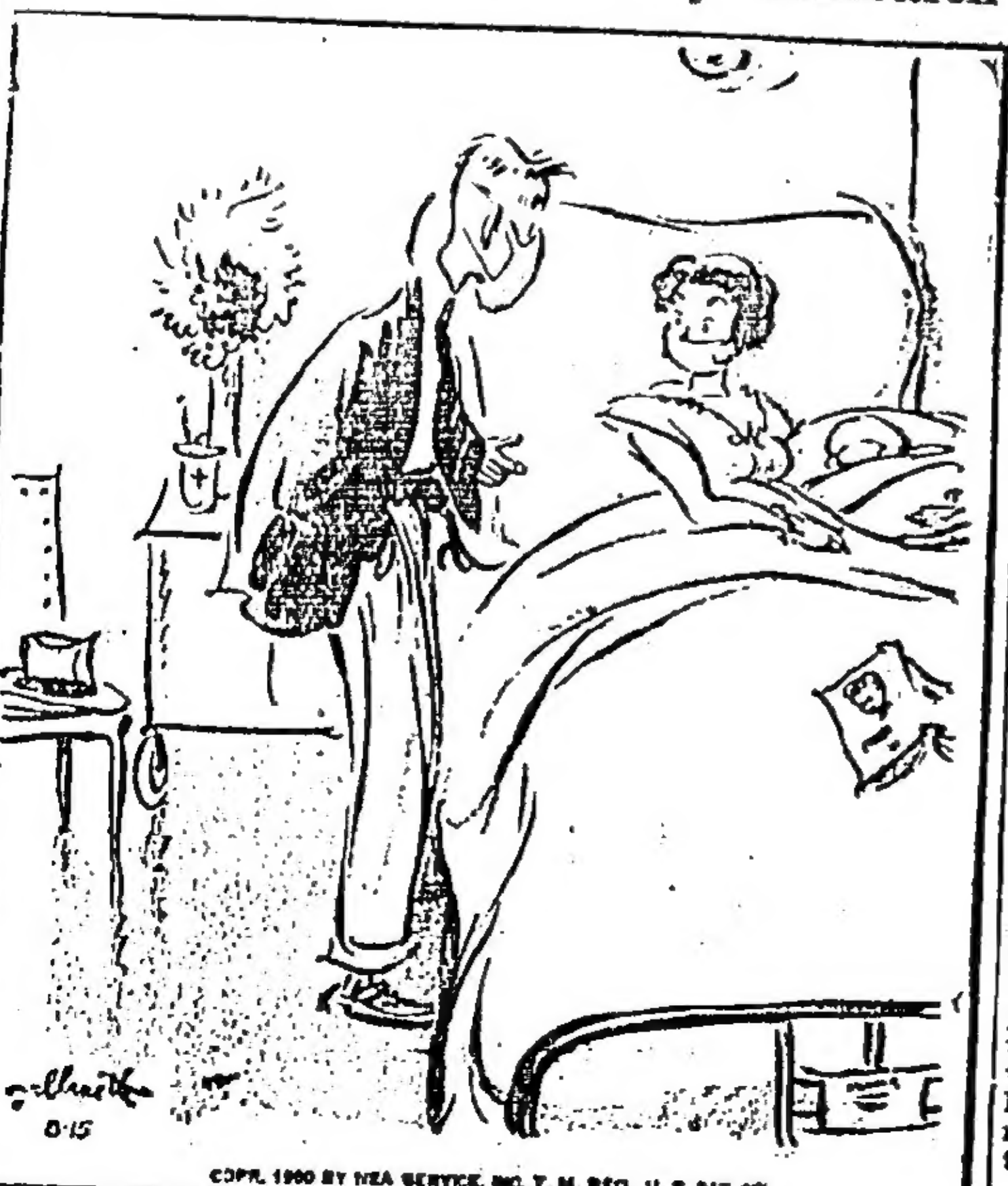
Unpleasant As Well As A Loss

The Hague, Oct. 18. The Independent Haagsche Dagblad today described India's refusal to sit on the United Nations Commission for Korea as "unpleasant as well as a heavy loss to the United Nations".

The newspaper added, "The drafters of the plan gave the Asiatic nations a predominant share in the United Nations supervision over Korea. It is unfortunate that India has remained aloof in spite of this."—Reuter.

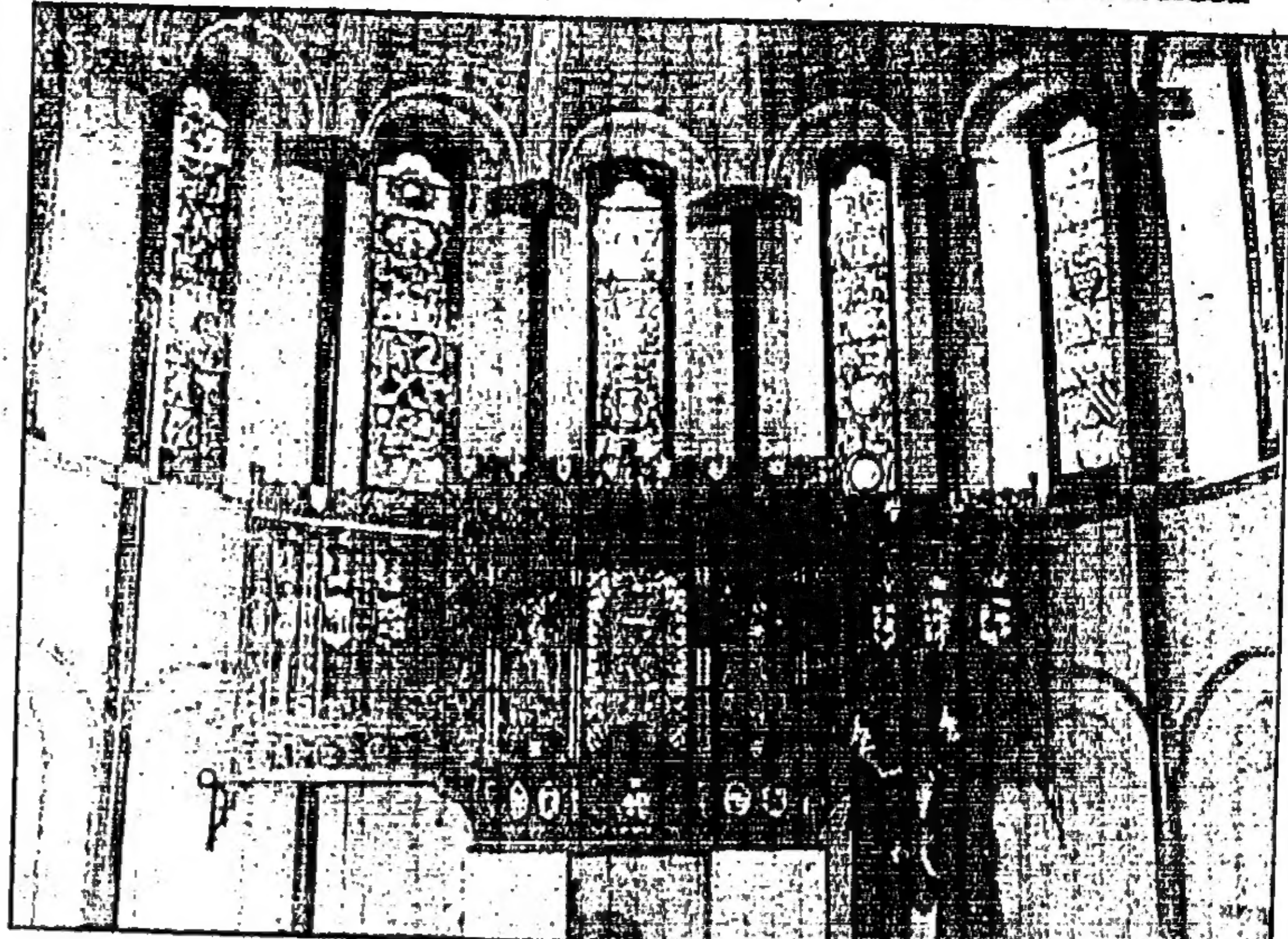
SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"If she'd been a boy we could have named her after Uncle Peter, the bank president—but I suppose she can always marry after."

Chatham Port Division Naval War Memorial



The Chatham Port Division Naval War Memorial to the 14,000 officers and men who lost their lives in Chatham-manned ships during the war is to be unveiled by Princess Elizabeth on Sunday, October 29, in St George's Church, The Barracks, Chatham. Part of the memorial consists of ten stained-glass windows containing badges and crests of ships lost, among other things. Our photo shows two ratings admiring some of the stained-glass windows.

Warrior Loses A Punt

A report has been made to the Marine Police that a small punt tied to the stern of H.M.S. Warrior while she was tied up at buoy 3 on Friday is missing. It is not known whether the punt broke loose from its moorings and drifted away or was stolen.

Photographers In Korea Take Prisoners

Korea, Oct. 18. Two British photographers took prisoners as well as photographs on the road to Pyongyang, yesterday as they were standing at a street corner in the wretched Sarwon.

Friendly Koreans drew their attention to two passersby dressed as civilians, and obviously unpopular with the townfolk.

When the cameramen searched them they found arms and papers showing them to be political commissars with the North Korean army. One had a uniform in a brief case.

The photographers handed their prisoners over to the British troops and went on taking photographs—Reuter.

Girl Pardoned By Greek King

Athens, Oct. 18. King Paul of Greece today pardoned Krene Pavlidou, 21-year-old Cypriot girl sentenced to death in March, 1949, for co-operating with Greek rebels.

Usually reliable sources said that she would be released and deported after the Greek Republic had been published in the Gazette.

Her sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in June, 1949, after British diplomatic officials had made demarches to the Greek Government—Reuter.

Hoffman Counsels Against Economic Nationalism

London, Oct. 18.

Mr Paul G. Hoffman, former Marshall Plan Administrator, said here today that a return of economic nationalism in Europe would make further recovery or the meeting of the new defence burden impossible.

But he added that Europe did not know her own resources yet and if she started a real programme of expansion she would surprise herself.

In an exclusive interview with Reuter, Mr Hoffman, who retired from his post on September 25, said that in his opinion the Marshall Plan should end on schedule in 1952. But there would be situations throughout the world where some free nations had not had the capacity to develop their resources or for some special reasons would be in "a difficult spot".

Mr Hoffman said it ought to be accepted that the more prosperous free nations, among which he assumed America and Britain would be numbered, would have a natural interest in trying to meet special conditions holding back the prosperity of other free nations.

After his farewell tour of 11 European countries Mr Hoffman said that he would carry back to the United States "the main impression of an 'outstanding improvement' in European conditions compared with those existing in 1946 or even in early 1948."

Talking of European recovery after the war he said that Europe was producing about 25 percent above the immediate pre-war years and Britain about 45 percent above.

This had been achieved in six years, but he considered Western European economic recovery could progress even faster—Reuter.

ASTOUNDING ADVANCE

Earlier today women queued to buy stocks of food and fuel and sent their children to friends in the country.

The strike threat was the climax of a six-week dispute in which 120,000 metal, wood and building workers downed tools to enforce demands for more pay.

The Social Democrats were leading the strike, supported by the Communists—Reuter.

Peking Border Violation Protest

London, October 18. Communist China today lodged a formal protest with the United Nations against the violation of the Manchurian frontier by United States military planes on October 13 and 14. The New China news agency broadcast monitored here said tonight.

The broadcast said the Communist Foreign Minister, Chou En-lai, lodged a strong protest with the United Nations Secretary General, Trygve Lie, regarding the "invasion of Chinese air over Manchuria by military planes of the United States on October 13 and 14."—United Press.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. "Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary: 6.02. Children's Story—"Said the Cat to the Dog"—By Miss Lavinia White. The Cat and Dog Show. (BBCFS): 7.00. Synchro for Strings—Gerardo and His String Choir. (BBCFS): 7.00. "Take it from Here"—With Joy Edwards. (BBCFS): 7.15. Le Demi-Monde. News and News Analysis. (London): 7.20. "Handstand"—Foden's Motor Works Band. (BBCFS): 8.15. Sports Review by the Editorials. (BBCFS): 8.00. "Press the Buttons"—A Programme of Continuous Music arranged by Betty Brown. 8.30. Book Talk by Ruth Kirby. (BBCFS): 8.45. "At the Opera"—The Principal Members of the BBC Chorus. Conducted by Tullia Serafin. 10.30. "Time for Music"—BBC's Midland Light Orchestra. (BBCFS): 11.00. Four Years and 11.00. Radio News with Vocal Relay. 11.15. Weather Report. 11.15. "Goodnight Music"—Don Savie. King. 11.30. Good Night.

BEVIN DECLINES TO FOLLOW THE U.S. VISA LINE

London, Oct. 18.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, today refused to alter British passport regulations to prevent agents from Communist countries from visiting Britain and British Communists from visiting them.

Sir Waldron Smithers, Conservative, had urged him in the House of Commons to do this.

guarding the China road. Sir Bevin replied that applications for visas for Britain from those countries were considered by the appropriate authorities who decided in each individual case whether or not to grant a visa.

Mr Bevin said that he could use his discretion to withhold a passport from a British subject but in practice this was very rarely done. "I see no reason to change those procedures," he said.

As a security measure British immigration officers are to seek more information about aliens who came to Britain during and since the war.

PERSONAL EXAM. The Home Secretary, Mr James Chuter Ede, disclosed this in Parliament today. He said that some of them who came in large groups were not given a personal examination at the ports of landing.

Each individual would receive a notice telling where the interview would take place. Mr Chuter Ede was replying to a question by a Labour Member, Mr William Proctor, who said that many aliens, particularly from Eastern Europe, arrived in parties and were interviewed individually at the ports of arrival.

He asked what was being done in the interests of security—Reuter.

He added that he knew of the recent precautions taken by the United States—Reuter.

Thousands Flock To The Peak

Chung Young Festival. Since early dawn this morning thousands of Chinese have been climbing the Peak and other vantage points in the Colony to celebrate the Chung Young Festival.

At the lower Peak Tram terminal in Garden Road queues formed as early as 5.30 a.m. As tram after tram left, crammed full the queue grew longer and longer until at 10 a.m. the line of people stretched downhill to Queen's Road.

At the top of the Peak hawkers briskly sold sprays of evergreen with coloured balloons attached, and reels of streamers. The festival is the outcome of superstitious legend that to climb a mountain on the ninth day of the ninth moon brings good luck for the rest of the year.

The double ninth is also an occasion for ancestral worship and crowds began flocking to the Cemeteries at Aberdeen and Pokfulam.

British Loan To Yugoslavia Urged

London, Oct. 18. Sir Charles Peake, British Ambassador to Yugoslavia, called on the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, today to support the recent appeal of the Yugoslav Government for a British loan.

Yugoslavia has already appealed to the United States both for a loan and food supplies. From Britain, Yugoslavia is asking a loan of between £10,000,000 and £20,000,000 in consumption goods—Reuter.

President Truman did not mention the fear of a sneak atomic bomb attack which dominated the Congressional debate when the law giving him the new authority was under consideration but his order specifically empowered the Coast Guard to "supervise and control any vessel" within United States territorial waters—United Press.

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By OSWALD JACOBY

"I HAVE to think about this one for a few seconds," apologized Pessimistic Pete. "I saw a black cat today, and I have a suspicion he was trying to warn me that this hand was going to blow up in my face."

"You are a black cat," roared North. "We could play an extra rubber if you didn't take so much time worrying about bad breaks that don't exist."

Fortunately for North, Pete paid no attention to him. It will be a long time before North complains again about Pete's exaggerated care in handling the dummy.

West had opened the queen of hearts, and Pete, playing the South hand, started to worry about black cats as soon as he saw the dummy. He could count two spades, two hearts, and one diamond. In order to make his contract, he therefore needed four club tricks. It was the club situation, as a matter of fact, that sent him into a huddle.

After a brief study of the hand, Pete won the first trick with the ace of hearts and immediately returned a low club from his hand.

West naturally played, low, and dummy won with the jack. When East could not follow suit, it was apparent that Pete had picked the safest possible line of play.

The continuation was very simple. Pete returned a club to his ace and led another club towards dummy's queen. West could take his king but could win no other club. Pete was sure to make four clubs, and the contract was therefore safe. If Pete had made the "normal" play of winning the first heart in dummy in order to lead the queen of clubs, he would have lost his contract.

West would win that trick with the king of clubs. South could later take the ace of clubs and dummy's jack, but would have to give up a second club trick to West's ten. Since declarer would win only three club tricks, he would be set.

It is important to note that Pete's club lead from his own hand assured the contract even if East (rather than West) had held the missing four clubs. In that case, West would show out, and East would beat dummy's jack with the king. Later on, South would regain the lead, return a club to dummy's queen, and then lead a club through East's ten for a increase of the ace-nine. Dummy could then be re-entered with the ace of spades for the cashing of the last club.

CROSSWORD

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Nazi Brotherhood Becoming Of Greater Influence

Hamburg, Oct. 18.

Germany's Bruderschaft—"brotherhood" of former army officers and Nazi leaders—is coming more into the open as the Western Occupation Powers relax their grip on the country.

It has sent some of its young men, often wearing dyed army tunics, riding breeches, and officers' top-boots, to north German meetings to explain their aims.

These are similar to those of other right-wing movements such as "We demand political and military restoration of Germany's sovereignty" and "Protect the honour of the German soldiers"—except that a new one has suddenly been added: "We want a Germany independent of East and West, a third force in Europe, a balance between the powers and a crystallisation point for a European renaissance."

This appears to be a long-term aim. But in the meantime, members declare: "We oppose a setting up of German military forces under any Western Supreme Command. We want a purchased German Army within European defence forces, and with German representation in a European general staff."

CASTE-CONSCIOUS

By means of distinct deep-seated, one can discover a goal about the hitherto secret Bruderschaft now that it has reached the public meeting stage.

The leadership is a caste-conscious body of former staff officers of Hitler's crack division, Grossdeutschland (Greater Germany), and high-ranking members of the dreaded SS. It was born on the day of Germany's defeat, May 8, 1945, in a prisoner-of-war camp of Grossdeutschland troops in Schleswig-Holstein.

Under the shock of defeat, their first thought was to make use of their esprit de corps and their battlefield comradeship as a stabilising factor in Germany's internal struggles. "We felt that the fate that had overcome us all had to be borne by us all regardless of each one's individual standing," one of the founders explained.

Any rallying of ex-soldiers was prohibited by the Allies. So the Bruderschaft began to build clandestinely. Soon it spread to labour units recruited from the remnants of the German Army by the British in their zone of occupation. The heads of these units, nearly all ex-officers, joined with few exceptions.

CELLS FORMED

Slowly and often at personal sacrifice, the first members carried out their organisation into the rest of Germany, including the Soviet zone, and "cells" were formed in most parts of the country. Liaison contacts right-wing parties, and feelers were extended to the followers of Otto Strasser, one-time Nazi who had fled from Germany after quarrelling with Hitler.

Allied intelligence services watched the Bruderschaft grow, but the general public knew nothing. When Hans von Manteuffel, the Grossdeutschland commander, offered the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, ready-made proposals for German remilitarisation.

This was at a time when nobody was yet talking of such a development.

Von Manteuffel, it was then rumoured, was a member of the Bruderschaft. In fact, he was not and is not. But he has close contacts with its leaders, some of whom were his subordinates during the war.

TRUE ELITE

These leaders include the organiser of the Bruderschaft, tall and dark, with a mustache, Beck-Brückner, Frank-Grickel, tight-lipped, gimlet-eyed, son-in-law of Gregor Strasser, the Nazi leader who was killed in Hitler's "blood-purge" in 1934.

Frank-Grickel now keeps in touch with the movements of Gregor's brother, Otto Strasser, who is still in Canada awaiting permission to return to Germany.

Beck-Brückner, Frank-Grickel, and Dr. Eugen Achenbach, who is a little-known ex-officer, form the official head of the Bruderschaft, the Bruderrat or Council of Brethren.

They are working to create a "true elite," destined to rule by virtue of "their personality and ability." In the words of the Bruderschaft's programme, they want to "preserve the tradition of the German Fuehrer (leader) principle until we can take the fate of our nation into our own hands again."

The programme, indeed, is reminiscent of Hitler and even of some of the Caesars. The Bruderschaft itself has a memory, for it also says: "Prussia's device—Summ culque (to each his own)—will be our law."

ULTIMATE GOAL

Its ultimate goal is the "union of European nations between the Atlantic and the Ural mountains, of which Germany, the Reich of all Germans within its geographical and historic boundaries, is to be an organic part."

The author of the programme is Frank-Grickel. Some of his co-members regret that he has copied Nazi ideology. They see behind his words the ghost of Alfred Rosenberg, Hitler's Communist-hating, Jew-baiting, anti-Christian "philosopher."

They forecast that Frank's policy, supported by some of the right-wing parties, may ultimately force a show of hands which would result in splitting the Bruderschaft.

Frank, unlike Von Manteuffel and Beck-Brückner, believes that the Slavs and the Germans are destined to save the Continent. He sees the Eurasian symbol of the chief men in the Bruderschaft are said to be convinced that Europe's future lies in the West.

"This does not mean, however," they add, "that our foreign policy must be one-sidedly bound to the West."

RALLYING YOUTH

Observers regard this qualification as an indication of a desire to win a bargaining position for Germany.

While Frank-Grickel gropes at faraway goals, Beck-Brückner and Von Manteuffel are dealing with more immediate tasks.

Beck-Brückner is trying to rally the youth.

Von Manteuffel is negotiating with former military men who are strongly tipped for the West.

Franco Tours Africa

Madrid, Oct. 18.

General Franco will leave by air for Isp, on the west coast of Africa, tomorrow. He will also visit Cape Juby and Villa Cisneros on the Rio de Oro coast, the other two Spanish possessions in West Africa.

General Franco will be accompanied by his wife, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Industry and Commerce, and the Minister of Public Works.

They will be joined at Villa Cisneros by the Minister of Marine, Admiral Francisco Regalado, who has arrived at the Canary Islands with the Spanish Fleet.

After a two-day visit to the Spanish West African possessions, General Franco will visit the Canary Islands for the first time since 1939. He will be away for 10 days altogether.—Reuter.



"He's not in right now. Can I take a message? This is "Dreamboat, Sr.", speaking..."

Guest Of Honour



Mr Winston Churchill was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the Danish Government in the Danish House of Parliament during his recent tour. Photo shows (from left) Mr Churchill, General Gortz, the Lord Mayor of Copenhagen, Mr H. P. Sorenson and Minister Frode Jakobsen.—Reuter.

Essex Grown Tobacco



The Vicar of Tilly Church, Essex, the Rev. Hugh Cuthbertson, gets assistance from his wife in hanging tobacco leaves for curing. He is known as the "Bacony Parson." At his harvest festival, bunches of tobacco plants were hung with other "fruits of the earth" and blessed.

FULL AGREEMENT ON FORMOSA

Washington, Oct. 18.

President Truman and General MacArthur apparently reached complete agreement on Formosa in their private one-hour conference on Wake Island, high government officials said today.

Ben Gurion's Plan Vetoed

Tel-Aviv, Oct. 18.

Israel's Knesset (parliament) today vetoed Premier Ben Gurion's plan for a one-party government.

Mr Ben Gurion called on President Chaim Weizmann to surrender his mandate. But Knesset Speaker Joseph Sprinckman said the "outgoing government" will remain in office until new elections are held.

After an all-night debate on the government crisis, the Knesset voted 33 to 44 to dissolve itself. There were eight abstentions. No date has been set for new elections, but the Legal Committee of the Knesset was asked to submit a new election law within two weeks.

Observers said the key to the election was held by 300,000 newly arrived refugees who will be voting for the first time.—United Press.

Anti-Subversive Board

Washington, Oct. 18.

Mr F. Joseph Donohue, assistant to today President Truman, probably will name a five-member "Subversive Activities Board" next week under the new Internal Security Act.

Regulations concerning registration of Communists, and others required by the law are now being put into final form, Mr Donohue said, and will be issued later this week before the October 23 deadline for registration under the statute.

He spoke at a meeting of the Optimist Club.—United Press.

STATEMENT WITHDRAW

Mr Truman recently had forced General MacArthur to withdraw a statement on Formosa because it differed with the Administration's policy. The General's brilliant statement asserted the island was vital to United States security.

Mr Truman himself has said nothing about Formosa in references to his talk with General MacArthur. He said in San Francisco, however, that he and the General discussed the whole Far Eastern situation.

High officials have said a general agreement was also reached at Wake between General MacArthur and Mr John McClellan, United States Ambassador to Korea, and the President's party of top officials on all other subjects discussed.—United Press.

Red Cross Action On Dispersed Children

Monte Carlo, Oct. 18.

The International Red Cross Conference here today adopted by 39 votes to six a resolution by the Greek delegation asking the General Assembly of the United Nations to make every effort necessary to return to their families some 9,300 Greek children dispersed during the world war and the Greek civil war, mainly in Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania.

Russia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and China voted against the motion.

The French Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, M. Georges Nelson, said that several hundred of these children had been identified in Czechoslovakia but none of them had so far been repatriated.

The Czech delegate, M. Jot Saveril, said before any Greek children in Czechoslovakia could be repatriated it must be established that their parents were alive and were not, in prison or persecuted.

The Rumanian delegate said that most Greek children arriving in Rumania had been ill and undernourished and they had been well cared for in Rumania.—Reuter.

RESOLUTION

Monte Carlo, Oct. 18.

At the International Red Cross Conference here today, Russia proposed and the United States seconded a resolution calling upon "all Red Cross, Crescent, Lion and Sun Societies and their members throughout the world to work for the establishment and maintenance of peace."

It invited all governments most pressing to adopt and apply effective measures to prevent and exclude the use of blind arms, atomic energy and all similar methods, as incompatible with honour and international confidence.

The resolution will be debated tomorrow. The conference yesterday rejected three Russian resolutions calling on Red Cross Societies to "promote peaceful ideals and the prohibition of atomic weapons."—Reuter.

BLAME FOR KASHMIR

Melbourne, Oct. 18.

The Pakistani people would not rest until the Kashmir dispute with India was settled, Mr Yusuf Abdoolah Hardoon, High Commissioner for Pakistan in Australia, said today.

The responsibility for the present position, "lay squarely on India's shoulders," he told a reception given by the Australian India and Pakistan Association attended by Sir Owen Dixon, former United Nations Mediator in the Kashmir dispute.

Pakistan's part in the dispute was crystal clear, he said.

"India is not game to risk a free, impartial plebiscite and she is the only obstacle to the plebiscite," he added. Her refusal to withdraw troops from Kashmir was a challenge to the United Nations.

Mr Hardoon praised Sir Owen Dixon for "his sincerity and effort."—Reuter.

Mistake To Take Korea As Model For Future War

Tokyo, Oct. 18.

Lieutenant-General George E. Statemeyer, commander of the Far East Air Forces, warned today it would be a serious mistake to use the Korean campaign as a model for planning future military operations.

The primary lesson the Army, Navy and Air Force should heed is that Korea could lead to "false conclusions" about how to fight a modern military power, General Statemeyer said in a United Press interview.

The success of the whole series of operations in Korea depended, to an extent hard to over-emphasise, on the fact that the Communists had no air power worthy of the name.

General Statemeyer said that if the North Koreans had any air power like that the United Nations threw into the fight, "we would not be in Korea today."

Lacking air power, North Korea could not attack United Nations ground operations and could not interfere with aerial supply lines that were quickly thrown in behind the ground forces, wherever landing strips were seized, as at Sinmak. And they could not exploit their ground gains fully because United Nations air power pinned them down in the daylight.

Further, United Nations air power could give ground forces close air support unparalleled in history because it did not have to be used in any large degree against enemy air and strategic targets.

One of the "wrong conclusions" against which General Statemeyer warned was that in a war with a modern military power the ground forces could not depend upon the amount of air support they have had in Korea.

There has been far more air support per division than at any time in World War II. That was because only small numbers of fighter sorties were needed to counter enemy's inferior aircraft, and bombers not only did not have to be scattered but knocked out such strategic targets as they were and themselves became available for ground support. Seventy-five percent of the Bomber Command's effort was against targets other than the strategic type which the B-29's are designed to hit.

An indication of the scale on which the ground forces were given air cover is the fact that along the old Pusan perimeter there were about three fighter sorties per day per mile. When it is considered that a fighter could cover the whole perimeter

in about 15 minutes, it is seen how crowded the air just ahead of the front lines was with fighter planes. It was small wonder that Navy and Air Force pilots alike occasionally complained about lack of targets.

Discussing the Korean operations, General Statemeyer said that the absence of enemy jet fighters made it possible for the United Nations to use F-51 Mustangs and the Navy's Corsairs—both piston engine craft, which are excellent for ground support if there is no air opposition.

General Statemeyer summed up that nothing about the Korean war changes the basic fact that air superiority must be won before ground and air forces can move freely in a modern war.

In this war no great proportioned air battles had to be fought. Air superiority was secured handily at the outset because the North Koreans had few aeroplanes, had inferior types and soon lost the stomach for flying them.

The full significance of that development is becoming more clear as enemy airfields are captured. For example, Lieutenant Oliver M. Coats, of Jacksonville, Texas, an aviation engineer and pilot, flew a T-6 plane into Pyongyang the day it was captured and counted 30 Red aircraft that had been destroyed on the ground by Allied aircraft. There were 15 more at Wonsan that the retreating Reds themselves had destroyed.—United Press.

NOTICE

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INDIA PLAN TO BREAK DEADLOCK

Lake Success, Oct. 18.

India has proposed a plan to break the deadlock in the Security Council on appointing a successor to Mr Trygve Lie as Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Under this plan all 11 members of the Council would place the names of candidates in a secret ballot box. The five permanent members—Britain, the United States, France, Russia and China would then go through the names and eliminate those which they might want to veto.

The full Security Council would then consider the short list of how many nominees would be likely.

Those mentioned include Sir Benegal Narsing Rau (India) and Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico).

Russia and China supported the Indian proposal which, it is understood, will now be referred to home governments.

The Council is due to hold a closed meeting on the Secretary-Generalship on Friday.—Reuter.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION

Call the sons A B C D E F; their vocations are P Q R S T V. (1) The combined ages of P and Q are 150 years. (2) The combined ages of Q and R are 120 years. (3) The combined ages of R and S are 90 years. (4) The combined ages of S and T are 60 years. (5) The combined ages of T and V are 30 years. (6) The combined ages of V and P are 15 years. (7) The combined ages of P and Q are 150 years. (8) The combined ages of Q and R are 120 years. (9) The combined ages of R and S are 90 years. (10) The combined ages of S and T are 60 years. (11) The combined ages of T and V are 30 years. (12) The combined ages of V and P are 15 years.

Answers: 1. Don Rodrigo Diaz. 2. A yellowish or reddish brown colour. 3. X-mys. 4. It's a deck valued above the after part of the ship deck. 5. In Calcutta, India. 6. Abortive.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Mrs. Ng Wah and her family wish to thank all relatives and friends for sympathy, floral tributes and attendance at the funeral in the recent bereavement.

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